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WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.50	Lebanon	22.00
Belgium	12.50	Luxembourg	20.10
Canada	1.50	Mexico	1.50
France	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50	Norway	1.50
Greece	1.50	Portugal	1.50
India	1.50	Spain	1.50
Italy	1.50	Sweden	1.50
Japan	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Korea	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
		Turkey	1.50
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.50
		Yugoslavia	1.50



In New Hampshire

## Nuclear Power Plant— A Protest in Reverse

SEABROOK, N.H., June 27 (UPI)—About 3,000 construction workers, electric company employees and industry ties rallied here yesterday in support of the proposed Seabrook nuclear power plant.  
After speakers described the gathering as an alliance of workers and labor formed to contest the threat to jobs of the plant, the crowd turned to a demonstration.  
Edward King, former director of the Massachusetts anti-nuclear movement, who led the rally as an answer to a demonstration last month in which 1,414 were arrested for attempting to occupy the construction site, told the cheering crowd.  
"This is a death struggle against the no-growth movement," he said. "We are here to show that the people of New Hampshire are not going to let this plant be built."  
The demonstrators, who held their rally as an answer to a demonstration last month in which 1,414 were arrested for attempting to occupy the construction site, were primarily union members.  
They carried signs that read "Working People Want Nuclear Power," "Yes, Nuclear Power," "The demonstrators above, down the main street of New Hampshire's largest city, 100,000 working-class neighborhoods. Some marchers wore hard hats or work clothes. Others carried signs reading "Nuclear Power—Safer Than Sex."  
The organizing was done by members of Manchester of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union.

## Uti Officially Requests League Membership

June 27 (Reuters)—The United Arab Emirates, an independent Arab state, formally asked to join the League of Arab States, the organization of Arab states, today, according to a statement issued by the United Arab Emirates.  
The request would be considered at the next session of the Council of the League, which is scheduled to be held in Cairo in September.  
The United Arab Emirates is a small country in the Arabian Peninsula, bordering the Persian Gulf.  
The statement said that the United Arab Emirates is a "developing country" and that it is "in need of the support and assistance of the League of Arab States."

## China Removes 12th Top Official

BEIJING, June 27 (Reuters)—China's purge of radicals has led to the removal of the 12th provincial party chief since October.  
The Central Committee has sent three senior officials to take over the administration of the eastern province of Anhui, which has a population of 45 million.  
A local radio broadcast named former Railway Minister Wan Li as the new first secretary to replace Sung Pei-chang.  
Mr. Sung, a member of the Central Committee, has long been known as a radical. The broadcast made it clear that Mr. Sung was in disgrace, saying that he had suppressed revolution and production.  
The Central Committee has also removed other officials from their posts in other provinces.  
The purge of radicals is part of a larger movement to reform the Chinese government and to promote economic development.

## Accused Fire Had Record

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27 (UPI)—A man accused of setting fire to a building, killing 42 persons at a Tenn. jail had twice been in custody in connection with a threat of arson.  
The 18-year-old man, who is in critical condition in a hospital today, was arrested after a fire broke out in his cell at the County Jail yesterday.  
The fire started in a rooming house and spread to the jail building.  
The man, whose name has not been released, is accused of setting the fire.  
The fire killed 42 persons, including 10 children.  
The man had a record for arson and was known to the authorities.  
The fire broke out at about 11 p.m. and spread quickly.  
The fire caused millions of dollars of damage.  
The man is being held in custody and is being treated for his injuries.

## White Exit A Record, Rhodesia Discloses

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 27 (UPI)—Rhodesia released figures today showing that it had lost 1,339 whites through emigration last month—a record monthly high prompted by the escalating war, increased military commitments and the prospect of black majority rule.  
Shortly after the emigration statistics were released, the government said that its troops had killed 23 nationalist guerrillas and 3 black civilian sympathizers who were assisting them in the last 24 hours. The new deaths brought to 45 the number of insurgents reported killed in the last two days.  
The emigration announcement came a day after Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl said he had "a deep feeling of compassion" for whites who leave because of the economic recession, brought about partly because of international trade sanctions. But he said he felt nothing but contempt for whites who emigrate to avoid military commitments that now require more than six months of service a year for men aged 15 to 38.  
The figures showed that 1,754 whites left Rhodesia last month while only 415 arrived. That pushed Rhodesia's net loss of whites this year to 4,917. "The loss last year was 7,072," it was the highest monthly loss on record. The previous high figure—1,158—was recorded last December.  
Immigration officials say that their net-loss figures include 15 per cent arbitrarily added to reflect the emigration of whites who leave for holidays and business trips but never return.  
Immigration Minister Billy Broomberg said that emigrants include elderly persons retiring, Rhodesians seeking better jobs, "others who are worried about the future position in Rhodesia and there are a few... who are virtually dodging their military commitment."

Asked if the exodus raised the prospect of too few people to fight the guerrilla war, Mr. Broomberg said: "It may inconvenience us but it certainly wouldn't leave us in a position where we haven't got enough people to fight the war."  
"Don't forget that blacks and whites are fighting together, and the ratio now on black to white is two to one in the army and it's about five to one in the police."  
Foreign Minister van der Byl vowed yesterday that Rhodesians would "contest every hill and every river, every village and every town," and warned that "irreparable destruction" would befall the country if the war escalated.  
The slaying of the 26 insurgents was announced in a military communiqué reporting 31 more war deaths. The communiqué said that four members of the security forces, three white army soldiers and one black police reservist, were killed in action.

## White Exit A Record, Rhodesia Discloses

Rhodesia, Three Forces Discussed  
LONDON, June 27 (UPI)—Britain and the United States are working on plans for an international peace-keeping force, partly of Commonwealth troops, to maintain stability during a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia, the Foreign Office said today.  
A spokesman said the plan was discussed by Foreign Secretary David Owen and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Paris last week.  
The plan would involve a force of about 10,000 troops, with a mix of British, American and Commonwealth troops.  
The force would be responsible for maintaining order and for supervising the transition to black majority rule.  
The plan would also involve a process of disarmament of the guerrillas.  
The plan would be implemented over a period of several months.

## Crowded West German Universities Face Threat of Leftist Take-Over

By Murray Seeger  
BONN, June 27.—West German universities, crowded with students unable to find jobs, are in danger of being taken over by leftist radicals in the same way that they were seized by the Nazis 40 years ago, an international committee of scholars has warned.  
The universities, reorganized after World War II and recently reformed by new laws, could become as politicized and chaotic as French and Italian universities, the committee concluded.  
Leftist radicals and Communists among the students and teachers, although only a small minority among the total university community, are using the same techniques that the Nazis used to intimidate and remove more moderate elements, the report said. They are helped by the lack of job opportunities for all young Germans, regardless of education. People under 25 represent almost 30 per cent of the unemployed in Germany and almost a third of those without



CHURCH'S NEW PRINCES—Praying in the Vatican after their installation by Pope Paul are, from left to right: Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Giovanni Cardinal Benelli, Bernardin Cardinal Gantin, Luigi Cardinal Ciappi and Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek.

## At Installation of 5 Cardinals Pope Warns Lefebvre on Ordinations

By William Tuohy  
VATICAN CITY, June 27.—A severe papal attack on a renegade traditionalist Roman Catholic bishop overshadowed Pope Paul's installation of five new cardinals today.  
The Pope charged the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, former archbishop of Dakar, with "contumacious insubordination" and said the rebel French prelate's actions constituted "disobedience as obstinate as it is pernicious."  
Yesterday, Archbishop Lefebvre ordained a monk in France, and on Wednesday he plans to ordain 14 seminarians at his headquarters in Ecône, Switzerland, in direct violation of Vatican orders.  
Thus, the stage is set for the

final showdown between the 71-year-old Archbishop Lefebvre and his many followers, who oppose the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, and the church's 79-year-old Pontiff.  
If the Wednesday ceremony takes place, observers say, the Pope will have no choice but to excommunicate Archbishop Lefebvre, a step he has desperately tried to avoid.  
The Pope's denunciation came during a secret consistory with the College of Cardinals, at which five new cardinals received the red hat—including Bishop Giovanni Benelli, 56, the under secretary of state, who was named archbishop of Florence.  
The other new cardinals are Frantisek Tomasek, the apostolic administrator of Prague whom

the Pope named secretly last May; Bernardin Gantin, former archbishop of Cotonou, in the West African nation of Benin; Joseph Ratzinger, archbishop of Munich; and Luigi Ciappi, the Pope's official theologian. This brings the College of Cardinals to 137.  
The Pope singled out Cardinal Benelli for special praise, and most observers believe that the former top-ranking administrator in the Vatican has been given a large Italian archdiocese in order to qualify him for the papacy in the next election.  
Pope Paul himself served as under secretary of state, learning Vatican diplomacy, and then as archbishop of Milan, before succeeding Pope John XXIII, who convened the Second Vatican Council.

## Moscow Now Expects Accord Soon at Belgrade on Agenda

BELGRADE, June 27 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today pulled back from its recent warning that the Belgrade European security conference could break down and said that East and West could settle the conference agenda within two or three days, Western delegates said.  
But senior Western diplomats, who want a thorough scrutiny of the Eastern bloc's record on the central question of human rights, said that they were baffled by the reasons for the new Soviet optimism.  
Delegates from 33 European nations, plus the United States and Canada, are holding a preliminary meeting here to prepare for the main autumn session of the conference to review progress in East-West détente since the 1975 European security summit in Helsinki.  
The question of progress, or the lack of it, in fulfilling the human rights provisions of the Helsinki final declaration is likely to dominate the autumn gathering.

major hurdles, such as organization and procedures, he said.  
Western diplomats described Mr. Voronov's attitude as "mild and conciliatory," in contrast with his tough warning last week that the conference could break down if it were not held along guidelines proposed by the Soviet Union.  
But Mr. Voronov said at the end of a six-day visit that the two sides "are engaged in a continuing process of negotiation" and he will not "discount the possibility" of completing a new arms pact by October.  
A five-year interim second limiting Soviet and U.S. offensive nuclear arsenals expires Oct. 3, but Mr. Voronov said he did not think either side would feel "that we have failed" if a new agreement is not reached by then.

Mr. Voronov, who heads the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, came to Moscow to discuss demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. He said SALT was not discussed.  
Mr. Voronov said he stands by previous statements that "significant progress" was achieved during the last SALT round in Geneva during May.  
"But that does not mean that there don't remain quite serious problems," Mr. Voronov said. "That is to be expected when you get into something as complicated as the next round of strategic arms limitations."  
Mr. Voronov said he held "businesslike and cordial" talks on the Indian Ocean question with Soviet Ambassador-at-Large Lev Mendelevich.  
He said the two sides were "quite encouraged" by the talks and agreed to meet again, although no date was set.

## Warnke Says 'Serious Problems' On SALT Remain to Be Resolved

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—U.S. arms control negotiator Paul Warnke acknowledged today that "quite serious problems" remain to be worked out in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.  
But Mr. Warnke said at the end of a six-day visit that the two sides "are engaged in a continuing process of negotiation" and he will not "discount the possibility" of completing a new arms pact by October.  
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## Carrillo Rebuts Soviet Attack on Eurocommunism

By James M. Markham  
MADRID, June 27 (UPI)—Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, predicted today that the Soviet Union might attempt to set up a rival Spanish party to battle the emerging doctrine of Eurocommunism.  
"But if they do, I'm sure they will fail again," said Mr. Carrillo, referring to unsuccessful Soviet maneuvers against his leadership after the Spanish party criticized the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. "And if they tried something like that this kind of politics would not be successful, because the period has ended in which one country directed the Communist movement."

## U.S. Insists Israel Yield On Territory Sees No Area Exempt From Negotiations

By Fred Harris  
WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI)—The United States declared today that both Israel and its Arab neighbors will have to make "difficult compromises" for peace and in effect told Israel that no territory, including the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, can be "automatically excluded" from negotiations.  
In a statement cleared by the White House, the State Department said:  
"To automatically exclude any territory under dispute would be contrary to the principle of negotiating without preconditions."  
The U.S. statement also reiterated President Carter's position favoring the creation of a "homeland" for Palestinian refugees.  
Read by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, the administration statement said that if no progress was made this year toward a negotiated settlement, "future disaster" could engulf the Middle East. The spokesman said by "future disaster" he meant "the resumption of all-out war."  
Airing the Carter administration's differences with the new Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the State Department said that to win a durable peace, within the terms of UN Resolution 242, "Israel clearly should withdraw from occupied territories."

Biblical Names  
Mr. Begin has indicated his Likud government would be more reluctant to give up the West Bank, which the Likud bloc considers part of historical Israel, referring to that occupied territory by the biblical names of Samaria and Judea.  
U.S. officials insisted that the administration statement voiced no new policy ingredients, but they said Mr. Begin's recent remarks had "disturbed" them.  
"To automatically exclude any territory (from negotiations) strikes us as contradictory in principle," an administration official said.  
The U.S. statement, read in response to a general question about the Middle East at a daily news briefing, said the only "true security" is "true peace" negotiated between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.  
The spokesman said that Israel, in exchange for secure borders, must withdraw from not only the West Bank but also the Gaza Strip and Egyptian Sinai (from the Golan Heights, bordering Syria).  
The statement said in part:  
"Within the terms of Resolution 242, in return for this kind of peace, Israel clearly should withdraw from occupied territories."  
"We consider that this resolution means withdrawal on all three fronts of the Middle East" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Marcos Orders Release of 500

MANILA, June 27 (Reuters)—Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered the release of 500 persons held as suspected common criminals and security offenders.  
No charges had been brought against the detainees, 175 of whom were released without conditions. The others were temporarily released while investigations continue.  
The order, announced last night, follows a speech by Mr. Marcos to the Foreign Correspondents' Association earlier this month on the military courts set up under martial law imposed in September, 1972. He said then that he intended to phase out the courts and release persons held under martial-law powers against whom no charges had yet been brought.

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Leftist radicals and Communists among the students and teachers, although only a small minority among the total university community, are using the same techniques that the Nazis used to intimidate and remove more moderate elements, the report said. They are helped by the lack of job opportunities for all young Germans, regardless of education. People under 25 represent almost 30 per cent of the unemployed in Germany and almost a third of those without

## Report Says Joblessness Among Young Assists Radical Minority

Student political parties offer opportunities for the small but well-financed West German Communist parties (Maoist and Stalinist) as well as the East German Communists to penetrate the universities.  
Although the actual number of student activists is rather small, their tenacity is great. They are also less vulnerable to the normal generational cycles common in U.S. universities—German students can easily continue their studies for a decade because they ordinarily do not take examinations until they want to qualify for a degree.  
These "perennial students," as they are called, have helped to double the rolls in the last decade so that there are almost 800,000 students in 150 higher educational institutions.  
In the 33 universities, enrollment has almost doubled to about 500,000. Many are studying second and third-choice careers while their parents pay.

## Crowded West German Universities Face Threat of Leftist Take-Over

work in the European Common Market.  
The warning about German youth and their universities was in a draft report written by six distinguished professors from the United States, France, Italy, Great Britain and Australia. The investigators are convinced that the German universities are facing a "positively disastrous" prospect. Prof. John Passmore of the Australian National University at Canberra said.  
He is chairman of the committee named by the International Council on the Future of the University that was formed in 1970 by a group of scholars who were concerned that the worldwide student unrest of the 1960s might destroy the concept of the university as a place for free discussion and expansion of knowledge.  
The traditional German university, characterized by Humboldt, in what is now East Berlin, was dominated by senior



## News Analysis

## Carrillo's Book: A Rare Dissection of Soviet Communism

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 27 (IHT)—A reading of Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo's book, "Eurocommunism and the State," quickly shows why it was attached so vigorously in the Soviet press last week: the book is intensely critical of the Soviet Union and Soviet-style Communism.

Mr. Carrillo goes beyond the usual statements of different paths to socialism for different nations. He dissects the Soviet state in a way that is rare among Communists, apologizing along the way that "other comrades may criticize what I say, but the truth must be known."

His harshest criticism, the one that caused the Soviet press agency to react almost incredulously last week, was the charge that the Soviet Union could not even call itself a workers' democracy. Consider this paragraph:

"This type of state that has developed in the Soviet Union is not capitalist, for it does not defend private property, but neither is it the type of state envisaged by Lenin—one in which the workers exercise power directly. Where should we situate this type of state? Lenin said that the state, in the first phase of socialism, would maintain bourgeois elements. But the Soviet state has gone beyond the provisions of Lenin. It is not only that it has kept bourgeois elements, but has deformed and degenerated to a degree that in other times was only associated with imperialism."

That is tough language, and Noroye Vremya, in an article made official by Tass, counterattacked that Mr. Carrillo had quite simply ceased to be a Communist, and was no better than a Social Democrat. "It is not through ignorance that Carrillo denigrates socialism and our country," it replied. "This is deliberate anti-Sovietism."

The polemic is not one that will go away quickly, nor is it one that systematic critics of Eurocommunism will be able to dismiss as purely tactical. For Mr. Carrillo makes it clear in his book that he regards himself as the true Marxist, and the Russians as the deviationists. Social democracy, he writes, sets out only to administer capitalism, while Marxism seeks to transform it, improve on it.

Since the death of Stalin, writes Mr. Carrillo, the Soviet system has not shown much improvement. "In reality," he writes, "one of the causes of the fall of Khrushchev perhaps lay in his inability to transform the system of state created under Stalin. . . . this system has not changed, has not been democratized and has maintained the same brutal coercive character vis-à-vis other socialist states, something brutally shown during the occupation of Czechoslovakia."

For Mr. Carrillo, the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, marked the end, for him, of any kind of solidarity with Moscow. "It was the last straw," he writes.

Mr. Carrillo said the French

thoughtful, Mr. Carrillo professed to be untroubled by the Soviet attack, which was aimed at him personally as well as at the notion of Eurocommunism. "Everyone has the impression that if they choose us—and not the French or the Italians—it was because they thought we were the weakest."

"Here they were wrong. This country—I once said it to a high Soviet official—is the country of Don Quixote, it is a country of pride, with a sense of dignity. And our party has this, the virtues of this country."

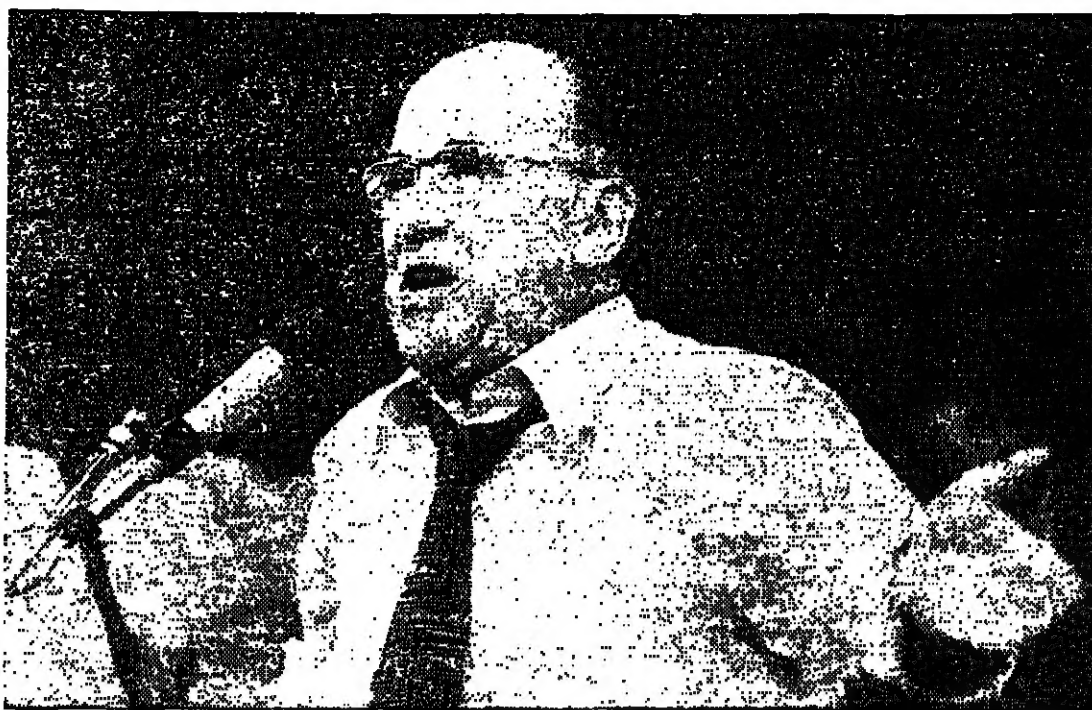
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Santiago Carrillo

"Any idea of 'internationalism' ended for us. He does not bother to explain that his criticism of the invasion in 1968 led to an abortive Soviet attempt to replace him as Spanish secretary-general with Enrique Lister, who approved the invasion."

Mr. Carrillo does not limit his criticism of Soviet Communism to the recent past. He ranges back in history, blaming Soviet pre-World War II policy for failures of the Popular Fronts in Spain and France, objecting to the establishment of the Cominform in 1947 and the treatment of the Yugoslav state in 1948. He has some kind words for Trotsky, saying that it is time that Communists history stopped branding him a tool of fascism, which he wasn't, and examined his theses. All this was too much for the Soviet Communists. Their criticism was carefully timed for just after the June 15 Spanish elections, so the Spanish Communists would not gain any electoral mileage from it. The Spanish party won only 7.5 per cent in those elections, considerably less than the 12 per cent the hardline Portuguese Communists won in their first democratic attempt two years ago. The Soviet criticism was a clear attempt to show that, not only is Mr. Carrillo wrong about Communism in Eastern Europe, but his analysis is wrong for Western Europe as well.

Mr. Carrillo's book is a strong plea for a pan-Western European Communism, a rival power center, a new schism in the Communist world. Critics of Eurocommunism, he writes, "question our sincerity. I am not going to deny that I have changed my position on a whole series of questions. . . . those who doubt the sincerity of these changes are fundamentally those who never change their ideas on anything."

But, he writes, Eurocommunists are not "extending their hand to save decadent, imperialist capitalism," but "are out to liquidate it and the Italian parties, which also assert independence from Moscow, are 'very tranquil after these attacks.'"

Mr. Carrillo, asked if he expected support from the independent-minded parties of Romania and Yugoslavia, said that he had asked for none, but then noted that an editorial in the Yugoslav journal Kommunist had criticized the "fabricated accusations" in Noroye Vremya.

The explosion, heard throughout the port town, smashed windows in buildings. Officials ordered measures to prevent oil from polluting the port.

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it. We are not Social Democrats, our ideological adversaries. We want to act as Marxists, as Communists, applying our programs in the developed nations in the 1970s."

Mr. Carrillo defends the well-known Eurocommunist positions: free elections, parliamentary democracy, political plurality, traditional Western European human rights and liberties. But he makes some important distinctions which show that, if Eurocommunism is not to become Soviet-style Communism, neither is it capitalism.

He is extremely ambiguous on his notion of the role of a free press under Eurocommunism. "Generally speaking," he writes, "in the capitalist countries today the communications media is the most dangerous opium of the people."

"It is evident," he goes on, "that a radical change in the use of these powerful instru-

ments is not possible without a change in political power." With a change in political power, all major political parties will be given their own "organs of expression," he says.

The short-term problem, he writes, is how to sever the ties between capitalism and the media before the foreseen change in political power.

Mr. Carrillo also rejects violence as a means of establishing Eurocommunism, preferring parliamentary procedures. But he adds a curious proviso: "At a certain moment, it may be necessary to fight force with force; that is to say that the transformation toward a democratic government may not be entirely pacific, and it may be forced to take steps to avert a coup d'état."

Aside from the provisos on the press and on violence, Mr. Carrillo's recipe for Eurocommunism sounds almost Social Democratic.

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despite his Marxist disclaimers. The role of the Communist party is no more than "one of the representatives of the working class." Eurocommunism will be decentralized, bearing no resemblance to the tight central control of Eastern European states; the roles of the police and army will be strictly apolitical.

Internationally, Mr. Carrillo defines the goal as one of avoiding any abrupt shocks in international equilibrium. He wants, however, ultimately to "replace what has become a bipolar world system with one that is multipolar." He seeks a Western European defense system, "one that is as independent of the United States as of the Soviet Union." Under such a system, he writes, neither superpower would need foreign bases in Europe.

True Path

For Mr. Carrillo, Eurocommunism is the true path between two extremes—capitalism, "the crisis of which we see on all sides, economically, politically, culturally, morally, ideologically"—and Sovietism.

Of Sovietism, he believes that Alexander Solzhenitsyn can be considered the "extreme expression of deception and despair to the point of unmitigated hate, the product of the distance between the dream and the reality."

To succeed, concludes Mr. Carrillo, Eurocommunism must spread across Western Europe, it cannot hope to succeed in one isolated country. That is why the three nations identified with Eurocommunism since the Madrid meeting last March—Italy, France and Spain—now openly defend the doctrines of Eurocommunism.

The goal, he says, will be difficult to attain. Eurocommunists will not find many friends. Not only do they face "excommunication" from the Soviet camp, but they will be denounced by the capitalists as well.

The one side sees us as an instrument of Soviet policy in Europe," he writes. "The other sees us as a simple prolongation of Yankee imperialism."

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Ilya Glazunov

## Artist Calls Off Show

## Orlov Is Formally Charged With 'Defaming Soviet State'

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—The prominent Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, whose arrest in February drew expressions of concern from the White House, has been formally charged with anti-Soviet activity, which carries a maximum prison term of three years, his wife reported today.

Irina Orlov described the charge against her husband after a two-hour interrogation session with the KGB security police at Lubyanka Prison.

(The artist Ilya Glazunov to-

day postponed an exhibit of his works here as a result of his dispute with Soviet authorities over one of his paintings named by the official "anti-Soviet caricature." Press International reported Mr. Orlov founded a group last year to monitor compliance with the human rights guarantees of the Helsinki accords on European security, which the Kremlin signed in 1975. The monitoring group issued about 20 reports on issues ranging from emigrant religious discrimination to use of psychiatric hospitals incarcerating dissidents.

The official charge against Orlov is listed as "the distortion of fabrications defaming Soviet state." It was until today how severely authorities would deal with Orlov. The 52-year-old artist's wife had previous unsuccessful in obtaining information about his case.

Since the early spring, authorities have all but shut the dissident Helsinki group, arresting nine men and allowing others to see One Western journalist, T. Oth of the Los Angeles Times, was interrogated earlier this month ostensibly for re secrets from a Soviet spy in neurophysiology. In fact questioning centered on Oth's contacts with a Shecharansky, a spokesman Mr. Orlov's monitoring group.

Mr. Shecharansky, a 29-year-old computer specialist who has refused permission to emigrate, was arrested March 19 on accusations in the Central Intelligence Agency, allegations were denied by officials, including President Brezhnev. His family has been that he faces treason charges. The charge against Mr. Orlov is a good deal less serious, seems evident that officials to separate the case of the artist from those of the other dissidents arrested recently.

Glazunov Show Halts

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—An exhibit of the artist Ilya Glazunov's works, which had been postponed, was held today. The artist, who is a member of the Soviet art establishment, had painted an official portrait of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, said today he would not let his show to open in place what he called "the art of the 20th Century."

The painting traces events from the Russian Revolution to the space age, an artist's scores of figures, a Stalin, Trotsky, Alex Solzhenitsyn, Mao Tse-tung, Ben-Haim, Charlie Chaplin and the Playboy bunny, style the artist calls "political realism."

It was the third time the artist had been postponed. The artist had been called to the Ministry of Culture Thursday to warn that if he insisted on showing "The Mystery of the Century" "you will be very because your life will change."

Fund Director Questions

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—A director of a fund to improve the lives of the elderly, said today he was called in for an interview by the Moscow city prosecutor today, but refused to answer questions.

Tatyana Khodorovich, 55, manages a fund financed by royalties from books by Solzhenitsyn, said the question lasted 10 minutes, at which time she refused to answer questions for not talking to the press. She has run Solzhenitsyn fund since 1974, when its administrator, Mr. Ginsburg, was imprisoned.

Leftists Aim At Colleges

(Continued from Page 1) probably because the institute are controlled by the 10 individual states and the West in City Senate. Before the reform law goes into effect, each state government must approve enabling legislation and local regulations.

Despite its critical tone, report does not recommend repealing the reform act or abolishing group control of the universities.

The committee recommends that faculties be returned to authority over the academic process and that appointments subject to review by broad university committees to prevent departments becoming too small.

Student representation should be in proportion to students actually take part in university elections, thus preventing minorities from gaining excess power, the report suggested. It should be regular examination to weed out unqualified students and counselors should be new to advise students on career opportunities. Student staff should not hinder those who want to continue to study a teach, it added.

The committee's report, after revision, will be submitted to the next International Council of the Future of the University in Toronto in August.

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## Gouled, New Djibouti Leader, In Right Place at Right Time

DJIBOUTI, June 27 (UPI)—Hassan Gouled, the first President of the Republic of Djibouti, is neither the guerrilla commander nor the revolutionary ideologue who might be expected to lead an African state out of colonialism into independence.

He is a career politician who was in the right place at the right time when France decided to give independence to the Territory of the Afars and Issas, its last colony in Africa. For years, France supported the minority Afar tribe, which dominated the territorial government while the majority Issas were relegated to the opposition. The Afars, a minority oriented toward Ethiopia, were mostly content to remain under French rule.

But after the Marxist revolution in Ethiopia and the decision to grant independence to Djibouti, it became expedient for France to leave the pro-Somali Issas on top when the tricolor was lowered for the last time.

Mr. Gouled, 61, an Issa and leader of the African Popular League for Independence, thus became the leading candidate for the presidency. Last week, the single chamber Djibouti National Assembly elected him by acclamation.

Modest Income

Mr. Gouled was born in Djibouti in 1916. Details of his boyhood and youth are sketchy, but it is known that he had little formal schooling. Before turning to politics as a career, he worked for a shipping company.

Beirut Paper Shut After Publishing Criticism of Truce

BEIRUT, June 27 (AP)—The Lebanese government blocked publication of a Beirut newspaper today after the newspaper criticized the peace-keeping force established to enforce the truce in the Lebanese civil war.

The French-language daily, Le Reveil, suspended publication for one day in compliance with an order from the government. An official announcement said that Le Reveil, which supports the right, was suspended for publishing a statement Saturday by the Christian leadership that criticized the Arab League truce force.

Other rightist newspapers did not publish the Christian statement. Independents can empty spaces on their front pages instead of the story.

In battle front developments, four days of heavy fighting have stepped up a flight by civilians from southern Lebanon, non-Arab military sources said. They said that artillery duels and ground fighting had considerably intensified since Thursday, sending civilians fleeing to the safety of the mountains southeast of Beirut.

Pope Again Warns Lefebvre on Ordinations

(Continued from Page 1) church must be more anti-Communist.

For a while, the Vatican tried to placate Archbishop Lefebvre, but as he continued saying mass in the old way, and his ceremonies began to be attended by thousands of followers.

Finally, the Vatican ordered him to refrain from saying mass, and in effect stripped him of all priestly duties. It also warned him of excommunication.

While Archbishop Lefebvre has not said mass recently, he has given speeches to private audiences sharply condemning the modern Vatican practices and singling out the Pope for censure.

He has in effect called the Pope a "heretic, a schismatic and a tool of Communism" for his support of the council reforms.

At a meeting in Rome earlier this month, Archbishop Lefebvre declared: "I used to be honored for the same thing that has now got me suspended, soon to be excommunicated, and declared an enemy of the church. It is inexcusable."

In his private address to the cardinals today, the Pope spoke in Latin and did not mention Archbishop Lefebvre by name, but everyone knew what he meant: "With a heart full of sadness we express again the suffering which the coming unlawful ordinations cause us—ordinations which our brother in the episcopate is preparing to confer wrongfully, as he has done in the past."

We firmly deplore these ordinations. In this way he is emphasizing his personal opposition to the church and his activity of



Hassan Gouled

and it said to have acquired a few properties that provide him with a modest income.

Even his admirers describe him as a "political midget," or coffee-house politician, to whom his new world of air-conditioned offices, appointment books and official protocol is utterly foreign.

He has had to give up his mornings of coffee, politics and intrigue at the Palmer on Zine case.

Aligned With Gouled

In the 1950s, he was the elected territorial senator in the French Senate in Paris, where he was aligned with the Gaullists. Later he became the territory's member in the French Chamber of Deputies. He returned to the territorial government under the pro-French Afar leader, Ali Arif, but broke with Mr. Arif in 1967 to oppose independence. He has spent the last 10 years working for that goal in the territorial legislature.

He is a Moslem, dresses casually, and habitually wears a white cap over his gray hair. He is not known as an orator or charismatic leader and suffers from catarrhs and fatigue, which has already raised questions about the longevity of his tenure. Mr. Gouled is married but has no children, according to his official information service.

3d Uganda Official Is Living in London

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—A third minister of President Idi Amin's government has left Uganda and is living in Britain, the Home Office disclosed today.

Samuel Nyanzi, formerly minister of small industries, left in January, but his presence has not been publicized, the Home Office said. "He has permission to be here until July 31. After that, he can apply for an extension of his permit and his case will be considered," a spokesman said.

division and rebellion in matters of extreme gravity. . . . Young people are thus being placed outside of the church's authentic ministry, which by the sacred law of the church, they will be forbidden to exercise.

"Our predecessors, to whose discipline he presumes to appeal, would not have tolerated a disobedient obedience as it is pernicious for so long a period as we have so patiently done."

And the Pope called on Archbishop Lefebvre and his followers "to understand the beneficial meaning of the modifications made to the sacred rites in incidental matters and not to remain obstinately closed in their incomprehensible preconceptions."

"In the name of God we exhort them," and the Pope quoted Paul to the Corinthians: "We beseech you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God."

London Pickets Jeer Minister

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—Home Secretary Merlyn Rees was jeered and booed today when he visited a north London factory where police and pickets have clashed for two weeks.

Trade union leaders and leftist members of Parliament have alleged that police have reacted violently to the picketing of the Grunwick film-processing plant.

But today the hundreds of police outnumbered the pickets. There was none of the brawling or arrests of the last 14 days. Mr. Rees was jeered by pickets because they feel the Labor government has not supported them.

Sweden Leaves for U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (UPI).—Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder left Stockholm today for a two-week visit in the United States.

## Carrillo Counters Criticism Of Eurocommunism by Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

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"Here they were wrong. This country—I once said it to a high Soviet official—is the country of Don Quixote, it is a country of pride, with a sense of dignity. And our party has this, the virtues of this country."

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## Tanker Blows Up, Burns in France

SETE, France, June 27 (Reuters).—A Finnish oil tanker, the 11,321-ton Gunny, exploded and spread burning oil over the sea today as two tugs towed it out of this southern French tourist resort.

The blast threw most of the crew overboard. At least one seaman was killed, one missing and 10 others badly burned. The tanker was



Next to 'Georgia Mafia,' Mondale

## A's Turner Joins Closest Carter Advisers

Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Months after becoming president Carter's second in command, Adm. Stansfield Turner has emerged as one of the closest to the President.

Next to the Georgia (Vice-President) Mondale, "His relations with the President are the best," said Turner.

Mr. Carter and Adm. Stansfield Turner have a relationship that has been described as "a close friendship." They knew each other at the academy and once after graduation, who has watched Mr. Stansfield Turner since he was a boy.

Mr. Turner said he was the closest to the President.

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Stansfield Turner

Adm. Turner has the intellectual depth for his job.

His defenders reply that the grumbling against him comes from an old-boy network that objects to some of his management techniques. The critics insist Adm. Turner has limited their access to him and they object to many of the "T-grams" he sends around CIA headquarters from his seventh-floor office.

T-grams are short memos asking for information which, the critics say, interrupt their more important work and threaten to clog channels of communication with streams of documents of little importance. Adm. Turner replies he can read faster than any of his staff can talk.

His effort to open the agency to the public and press a little more than in the past has also nettled some CIA officials. For example, a brief Turner memo suggesting the agency explore escorting four groups through its headquarters quickly leaked to the press, presumably from someone who thought the idea could be ridiculed off the drawing board.

Last week, in what appeared to be preparation for a retreat on the tour, Adm. Turner stressed that nothing had been decided. He believes in short memos rather than oral briefings because, he said, "If people can't put it down in writing they haven't thought it out."

"I don't have the time to do all this on a personal basis," Adm. Turner said, particularly because he has a mandate from Mr. Carter to spend more time wearing his hat as director of the entire intelligence community and planning its reorganization.

Adm. Turner is advocating greater centralization of the community with a very strong overall director. The major counter-argument comes from the Pentagon, which wants to retain its present control over electronic methods of gathering information.

"He's in the driver's seat at a very crucial time," an official said. One of Adm. Turner's goals is to set the right priorities for the intelligence community's next decade.

**Shots Fired in the Azores**

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, June 27 (Reuters).—Several shots were fired at the home of the military commander of the Azores and at the rector's office of a high school here early yesterday, police said.

More Expert Than the Generals

## Brown Sets Out to Reshape the Pentagon

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The answers came in cool, academic formulations until the interview focused on the bomb.

"I have seen somewhere between 10 and 30 nuclear explosions, including maybe 10 of a megaton or more," said Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

"When you've seen those, you don't forget it easily. It has a big effect on your estimate of what a nuclear war would be like. The experience 'keeps you from thinking of them as numbers on a piece of paper,' he said.

Mr. Brown spoke with uncharacteristic emotion while seated in his third-floor office at the Pentagon. Back in the 1960s, as one of the Pentagon's wild kids, he used to come into the same office to discuss everything from the bomb to how to win the Vietnam war with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

The power of the bomb and the impermanence of Vietnam both drive and brake President Carter's defense secretary as he tries to reshape the U.S. establishment. His intimate knowledge of the bomb, which he helped to develop as a scientist-manager at the Livermore (Calif.) Radiation Laboratory from 1952 to 1960, is driving him to control it.

Mr. Brown, a nuclear physicist, was President Carter's most influential adviser on the proposal put before the Russians at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in March. Administration sources said that in White House discussions on SALT, Mr. Brown displayed far greater virtuosity on the technical issues than did Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser.

Mr. Brown, 46, fervently believes that the United States and Soviet Union have far too much nuclear power. He is pushing for big reductions in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, not just a ratification of the current ceilings, which he believes are too high.

He believes that Soviet leaders eventually will conclude that it is in their interest to make substantial reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. He does not expect the Russians to accept by October the comprehensive reductions recommended to them in March.

The defense secretary has made clear in his first five months of office that he is not averse to pressuring the Russians to sign an arms agreement by deploying new weapons. This is the use by gaining-chip strategy that Henry Kissinger in his approach to disarmament negotiation.

The B-1 bomber is in this category. Mr. Brown has already given Mr. Carter the technical arguments that could be used to justify keeping the B-1 in



Harold Brown

production, despite campaign pledges.

In addition, the President can contend that because previous administrations had spent about \$3 billion on the B-1 already, the nation might as well spend a little more to produce some combat models to replace the aging B-52 bomber.

The B-1 is the product of the research that Mr. Brown initiated in promising Congress in 1961 to examine a better bomber than the proposed B-70. The B-1 is designed to fly too low to be detected by Soviet defense systems. Its cost, more than \$17 million each, is the highest ever for a combat plane.

Mr. Brown's knowledge of weaponry, deeper than that of the previous 13 secretaries of defense, is his primary source of power. He is a highly effective advocate or opponent, whether it be a SALT proposal, the B-1 bomber, conventional weaponry

## Senators, on TV, Disagree on B-1

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).

—President Carter got conflicting advice over the weekend on whether to build the B-1 bomber. Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, urged production, saying the bomber fleet would cost only the equivalent of about four years of food stamps. Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said the \$25-billion weapons system "makes only a marginal contribution" to the nation's military might and the taxpayers' money should be used elsewhere.

They were interviewed yesterday on NBC's "Meet the Press" program.

Mr. Carter, a critic of production during the campaign, is expected to decide this week whether to order the supersonic bomber into full production. The threat of production has been a bargaining chip in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks with the Soviet Union.



**MARCH FOR RIGHTS**—Thousands of homosexuals marching in San Francisco in part of Gay Pride Week throughout the world. Shouting "Human rights now!" they carry photos of those they consider enemies of civil liberties. These include Hitler, Anita Bryant, the Ku Klux Klan and Uganda's President Idi Amin. Marches of homosexuals were also held in New York, Miami, London and Barcelona, where police charged.

## Young Meets The Press, but On the Record

RICHMOND, Va., June 27 (AP).

—Ambassador Andrew Young, who has accused unnamed reporters of setting him up with questions and taking his quotes out of context, switched on a tape recorder before talking to the press here.

The U.S. envoy to the United Nations carried a pocket-sized, battery-operated tape recorder under his suit jacket and turned it on before talking with reporters Saturday at Byrd International Airport and later at an appearance in the Richmond Coliseum.

Reporters who have traveled with the diplomat say that as far as they knew Mr. Young had not carried a recorder on his person before. But Mr. Young said that he had used a recorder since his days in the House of Representatives.

## Top-Heavy Bureaucracy Held Damaging N.Y. School System

By Marcia Chambers

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—School District 4 in East Harlem has 13 more principals than it has schools—32 principals for 20 schools.

An examination of payroll records also showed that seven of the 32 principals are not working in schools as principals normally do, one to a school, but are in administrative jobs in district headquarters.

One of the principals at district headquarters, Harold Finger, would like to return to a productive assignment but has been given no work to do for the last 10 months. He spends his days doing crossword puzzles and reading mystery novels. His salary is \$22,500 a year. He says he is frustrated and unhappy.

While the hiring of the excessive number of principals is not illegal, it is illustrative of a top-heavy educational bureaucracy that critics say breeds waste at the expense of instruction.

**Heavy on Top**  
Last week, City Controller Harrison Goldin disclosed that a survey of 22 large cities showed that New York City was spending less on each pupil's instruction than the national average, in part because of a bloated administrative bureaucracy in the school districts and at central headquarters in Brooklyn.

The 32 principals in District 4 are paid nearly \$1 million a year. The 13 extras are paid nearly \$400,000 a year, an amount that could be used to hire 30 additional teachers or provide other services for the district's 14,500 students.

Irving Anker, the school chancellor and chief executive officer of the school system, said yesterday he was "concerned" about the situation, but doubted he had the authority to change it. Peter O'Brien, president of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, the principals' union, termed the situation a "pork barrel," while Anthony Alvarado, the District 4 superintendent, defended the hiring practices, saying that the principal-administrators in the district office were necessary and that others in subschools were part of the district's philosophy to create smaller schools for students. He insisted that he was not spending more money than other districts.

**Principal Removed**

In 1971, a year after the law decentralizing the city's school districts on the elementary and junior-high-school levels went into effect, District 4 had 22 principals in charge of 23 schools. One of them was Mr. Finger. He was removed from his post by Mr. Alvarado a year ago because Mr. Alvarado says he has many questions about Mr. Finger's administrative abilities.

Mr. Finger charges in turn that his removal was part of an overall plan by Mr. Alvarado and the school board to remove Jewish principals from the predominantly Hispanic school district.

Besides Mr. Finger, there are two assistant principals and 15 other employees at the district office who are, in fact, on payroll in various schools in the district. This procedure, city auditors say, reduces the budget of the district, falsely inflates the number of administrators and employees actually in the schools and makes it difficult to know who is doing what.

Mr. O'Brien assails the motivation of the school board. "I know of no school district in the city that has a comparable pork barrel," he said last week.

In recent years the local school board, which has been in-

voiced in two discrimination suits brought by Jewish principals no longer in the district, has managed to hire a new group of principals, usually Hispanic in origin, by creating minischools with enrollments of under 200 each, by assigning principals to the district office and by creating the title of co-principal in four schools. In two instances, principals were made coprin-

cipals after their schools were closed. Design changes, largely caused by poor planning and research, forced a \$112.4-million increase in the cost of building, the investigation disclosed.

It concluded that a company estimate of theft during construction probably was "significantly understated" although it did not attempt to put a dollar figure on loss because of stealing. The official estimate had been

justices upheld another Alabama regulation that prevented women from working as guards in male penitentiaries because it prohibited guards from working in physical contact positions with inmates of the opposite sex.

In other actions today, the court:

• Ruled 5-4 that lawyers may advertise their fees for routine legal services such as handling uncontested divorces and drawing up wills, declaring that state rules barring such advertising violated the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech.

• Upheld a lower court ruling that said a white employee may sue an employer for discrimination against blacks and other racial minorities because such discrimination deprives the white worker of interracial associations.

• Rejected appeals by former Attorney General John Mitchell and H.R. Haldeman, former White House official, for the court to hear arguments seeking to overturn their Watergate cover-up convictions. Both began serving prison sentences last week.

• Gave federal judges broad powers to impose educational programs on a school district as part of a desegregation plan.

• Agreed to review the constitutionality of death penalty laws in Ohio, where 70 persons are under sentence of death.

• Ruled that lower courts exceeded their authority in ordering a school desegregation plan that required forced busing of 16,000 pupils in Dayton, Ohio. In an 8-0 vote, the court sent the case back to lower courts for a new remedy, but ordered that the current desegregation plan remain in force for another school year while a more limited plan was developed.

**Venezuelan to the U.S.**  
CARACAS, June 27 (Reuters).—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez left here today for talks with President Carter during a four-day visit.

Penalties were being dropped for friends and those with influence, the Commission of Judicial Conduct said. No judges were named, but most of those implicated are town and village justices. These are part-time positions, and most are not lawyers.

The commission said that it had documentary evidence that more than 250 judges—about 7 in every 10—are being improperly influenced in the disposition of speeding offenses and are granting favors to friends, relatives, other judges, police officers and people in politics and holding public office.

Management Errors Alleged

## Alaska Report Says Pipeline Costs Grew Due to Blunders

By Bill Stall

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 27.—The builders of the trans-Alaska pipeline ignored the most fundamental of business practices in their zeal to complete the \$8-billion project on schedule, Alaska state investigators have concluded.

The 780-mile-long pipeline, opened last Monday, was plagued by management errors and lack of planning starting in 1969, the investigators report said. Those errors were translated into runaway costs that the builders want to recover through excessive charges for shipping oil through the line, the Alaska Pipeline Commission report said.

One critical decision, against hiring a planning contractor in 1972, was based on political considerations and resulted in a "fatal planning delay," the investigation found.

Corrective steps by Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., a consortium of eight oil companies, were too little and too late, the commission said. The report by Terry Lenner, special counsel to the commission, said "the inertia of past cost mismanagement could not be overcome."

As a result, labor costs ran as much as \$848 million over Alyeska's budget, the report said. Some of the overruns were attributed to goldbricking and featherbedding.

Design changes, largely caused by poor planning and research, forced a \$112.4-million increase in the cost of building, the investigation disclosed.

It concluded that a company estimate of theft during construction probably was "significantly understated" although it did not attempt to put a dollar figure on loss because of stealing. The official estimate had been

\$881,569 worth of tools and equipment. There were undocumented reports that stolen items included a \$5-million crane. Security was described as "a mess."

**ICC to Set Tariffs**  
Mr. Lenner's preliminary report, second in a due next month, has been submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission as part of Alaska's protest of the rates the eight pipeline partners want to charge for transporting oil through the line. The combine has asked for permission to charge \$6.04 to \$6.44 a barrel. Alaska contends that the rates should be only \$3.59 to \$4.42 a barrel.

The Justice Department has joined the Alaska protest, contending the rate schedule would give the firms a windfall of \$900 million a year in excess profits. The proposed tariffs were to be argued at an ICC hearing in Washington today with the commission expected to act by Friday.

Alaska's income from the North Slope oil (the state owns the oil land at Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean) is figured on the selling price, after transportation costs are deducted.

Gov. Jay Hammond said that the state will lose \$1 million a year in revenue for every additional penny the ICC allows the eight pipeline firms to charge. The state would collect an additional \$300 million yearly at the rates it has suggested to the ICC.

The ICC procedure is to allow a pipeline company a reasonable profit on its investment. The ICC can exclude misused or imprudently spent outlays from the rate base.

**Alaska's Response**  
Alyeska officials generally have blamed the high construction costs on inflation, delays caused by environmentalists and stringent design requirements imposed by the federal government.

Asked about the overrun reports, Alyeska president William Darch said, "Twenty-twenty hindsight is a marvelous thing." Mr. Darch called the cost issue "a moot point" now that the line is in operation and said that the major consideration was that the job got done in time.

E.L. Patton, Alyeska chairman, said it would be "very brash" to jump to the conclusion that it could have been done at lower cost. He also said that cost overruns were being compared with an early, unrealistic estimate that the pipeline could be built for less than \$900 million. That was when the line was designed for half its current capacity and before it became apparent that massive amounts of additional money would be required to satisfy environmental concerns, he said.

Mr. Patton said that the report was motivated by the state's desire to get higher revenues out of the North Slope oil.

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## Six Westerners Reported Seized By Laos Regime

BANGKOK, June 27 (Reuters).

—Police in Laos have arrested six foreigners, including the last resident Western journalist in the country, Western diplomatic sources in Vientiane said today.

They said the charges on which the foreigners—three Britons, two Frenchmen and an Australian correspondent, John Everingham—were being held were not known.

The sources said by telephone that the six were arrested last Thursday evening at Mr. Everingham's house in Vientiane.

The names of the detained British and French nationals have not yet been disclosed. A British Embassy official said the identities of the Britons could not be revealed until their relatives had been informed.

Diplomatic sources said the Australian Embassy had sent a note to the Laos government asking for details of the charges against Mr. Everingham.

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## Last Year's Elections Had Little Effect

## Italian Political and Economic Crisis Broadens

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 27 (AP).—A year after the elections that many Italians hoped would calm strife in the country, Italy continues in a state of political and economic crisis and is plagued by growing violence.

The elections, billed as a major confrontation between the governing Christian Democrats and the Communists, soiled little. Both parties gained strength at the expense of the smaller groups and both then concluded they had no choice but to draw closer together.

This collaboration is one reason for the violence. Extremist groups, particularly on the left, have found themselves frustrated and with no outlet for protest.

"The irony is that the closer the two parties get, the more agitated the lunatic fringe becomes," a diplomat said. "Italy is in a state of acute frustration."

## Lingering Image

The frustration is fed by continuing inflation, which is running at 20 per cent, because of the apparent inability of the police to defeat the terrorists and because of the lingering image of a government unable to deal with such problems.

"Nothing appears to have changed," said Gabriella Rossi, a 39-year-old housewife. "I expected things to get much better after the election. Some things are even worse, like crime in the streets. We wanted progress and fast change and we didn't get it."



Enrico Berlinguer

In some ways, however, there has been progress.

On the political side, the Christian Democrats, who gained 32.7 per cent of the vote last year, and the Communists, who won 34.4 per cent, decided that the only way for Italy to keep afloat was through cooperation.

The Communists abstain in Parliament on crucial votes, thus allowing the Christian Democrats to govern without a majority of seats. In return, the Christian Democrats are sitting down with the Communists and other parties to give them a bigger say in running the country.

Premier Giulio Andreotti said that the evolving agreement

"refutes the theory that Italy is ungovernable." The Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, is calling the new arrangement "a turning point" for Italy.

The Andreotti government has been unable to form a solid coalition that would give it a majority in Parliament and the strength to make dramatic decisions. Yet it survives because the two major parties in this country, which has become increasingly polarized, realized that there is no alternative to Mr. Andreotti at this point.

The Communists, who are having trouble convincing their rank and file of the need for cooperation with the government, do not want elections now. They want to digest past gains, smooth difficulties within the ranks and generally build upon their image as a responsible and moderate party opposed to the kind of violence now so visible.

The Communists are doing quite well, even though they are not yet in the Cabinet. Their influence on the government is growing and will increase further after the final agreement on the limited program to deal with the economy, law and order, education and other issues.

The Communists play a crucial role in 14 of Italy's regional governments. They are in the governments of 48 of the more than 90 provinces. They govern, together with the Socialists, in all major cities of Italy, including Rome. In all, about 55 per cent of Italians live under Communist or Communist-Socialist local governments.

Thus the Communists have

immense power although they remain outside the Cabinet. The success of their efforts to gain important ministerial posts will probably hinge on the outcome of the next general elections, perhaps two years from now.

For their part, the Christian Democrats have been working hard since the elections last June to show that they can change, that after 30 years of governing Italy they know that new faces and new confidence are required. The reform measures have been limited, but Mr. Andreotti has given the impression of a man who works hard and who is willing to authorize formal talks with the Communists if that will help cure the nation's ills.

The byword of the government is "austerity." While it is often hard to detect in the traffic and the crowded shops, Italians are beginning to feel the pinch of higher sales taxes, higher gasoline prices and even the limited curbs on automatic wage increases.

There are signs they are driving less. There are also indications that they are thinking twice about spending their money and leaving Italy for vacations this summer.

They have managed well up to now because wages have stayed ahead of inflation. The inability to curb wage increases is a reflection not only of the weakness of the government but also of the strength of the trade unions as channeled through the Communist party.

While the economy is clearly a major worry, many Italians feel that the top priority is law and



Giulio Andreotti

order. Within the last couple of weeks, terrorists have shot 11 journalists, professors and company officials in the legs; buses and cars have been set afire, and there have been just a few arrests.

"Everyone is a little edgy these days," a diplomat said. "Some Christian Democrats are worried about moving too close to the Communists, some Communists are worried about moving too close to the Christian Democrats, the small parties are worried about being left out, the Italians are worried about all that austerity, and everybody is worried about the violence. Still, Italy will survive."

## 11th Kneecap Shooting

NAPLES, June 27 (UPI).—A masked gunman shot an Alfa Romeo personnel officer through the kneecap and thigh today. It was the 11th such attack this month and the 27th this year.

## Walter Kennedy, 64, Ex-Head Of Basketball League in U.S.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 27 (AP).—Walter Kennedy, 64, who presided over the National Basketball Association's growth into a major league in the 1960s, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, his eldest son, David, said. He was suffering from cancer.

Mr. Kennedy was the mayor of Stamford when he was chosen to replace Maurice Podoloff, who retired Sept. 1, 1963, as NBA commissioner. Mr. Kennedy had served as the publicity man for the league when it was known as the Basketball Association of America, from 1946-49, and for two years after it became the NBA.

## Bertha Boeing

FALL CITY, Wash., June 27 (UPI).—Bertha Boeing, 88, widow of W.B. Boeing, founder of the Boeing Co., died Saturday at her home here.

## Hermann Schaeufele

FREIBURG, West Germany, June 27 (UPI).—The Most Rev.

## 10 Escape From Jail In North Italy Town

ASTI, Italy, June 27 (AP).—Ten inmates broke out of the local prison before dawn today, the latest among about 1,000 inmates who have escaped. Italian jails in the last three years. The 10 opened the doors of their three cells after sawing off the bars, overpowered the four guards in the building and fled after stealing two parked cars.

## Obituaries

Hermann Schaeufele, 70, archbishop of Freiburg, has died during a vacation in Austria, apparently of a heart attack, his office said today.

He was archbishop of the Archdiocese of Freiburg since 1958.

## Sue Kaufman

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Sue Kaufman, 50, magazine writer and author of several novels, including "The Diary of a Mad Housewife," has died at her home here following a long illness.

## Mahmoud Abdel Aziz

CAIRO, June 27 (UPI).—Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, managing editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident along the Alexandria-Cairo desert highway, police sources said.

## Milton Fox-Martin

AMSTERDAM, June 27 (AP).—Milton Fox-Martin, 64, a marketing executive, died here last Tuesday. Mr. Fox-Martin, president of the American Association of the Netherlands, had been financial advertising manager of the New York Herald Tribune in 1949.

## Journalist Assailed

TEHRAN, June 27 (Reuters).—West German journalist Franz Tharandt was in a hospital here today after being shot and stabbed by two men yesterday outside Zanjan City, about 190 miles northwest of here, West German sources said.

## Italy Retailers Swaps Prices For Layoffs

ROME, June 27 (AP).—Standa chain, one of its largest retailers, today sign an agreement with unions changing a voluntary freeze on 43 food products acceptance of short-term offs for the company's 23 employees.

The agreement is believed to be unique in Italy. Under the terms of the pact, named by Standa, the stores will freeze the price of the 43 items that appear the government's cost-of-living "basket" through September. After that date, Standa inform the unions in advance of any price increases, agree with them about the rises will be implemented.

In exchange, the union agreed that Standa's employees will accept 80 hours of unpaid layoffs, although the company said it will make some "compensation" side the contract that covers retail workers.

## Jurists Accuse Thailand

GENEVA, June 27 (UPI).—International Commission Jurists accused Thailand of denying basic legal rights 111 students arrested last October and facing trial shortly. commission said the students are being denied defense counsel and any rights to appeal.

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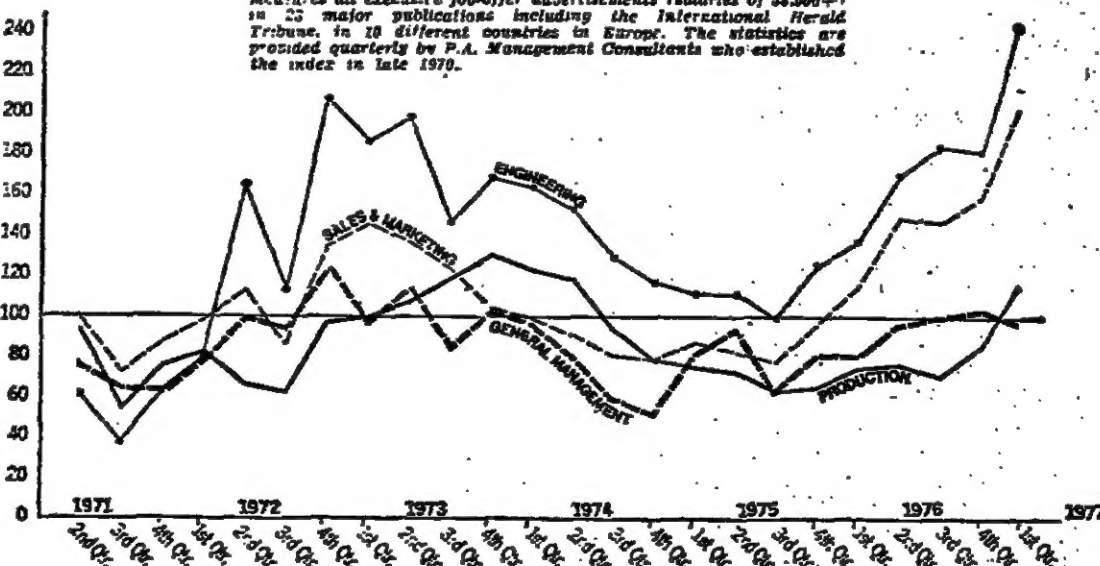
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مكتبة







## The Soviet Succession

Rulers of Spain have always been of enormous importance to their neighbors, even after the great Spanish-Austrian empire dissolved. The war of the Spanish succession was a case in point; so was the fact that the Spanish throne was the excuse, if not the reason for the Franco-Prussian War, that created the Second Reich.

World War II nearly began in Spain—in fact, one might say it did, even if the principal contestants then—the Spanish, Italian and German Fascists versus the Soviet Communists—did reach a temporary peace just before Hitler and Stalin invaded Poland. So now Franco's succession, with its turn toward democracy, is very significant to all of Europe. And, almost as ironic as the Hitler-Stalin pact which followed Franco's victory is the argument between Moscow and the Spanish Communists over dogma.

Both have been quite explicit, bringing the discussions of the various brands of Communism (Leninism, Trotskyism, Maoism, Eurocommunism) to what was, in fact, a reassertion by Moscow that the Kremlin speaks for the Communists and a flat denial by the followers of Santiago Carrillo. This is certain to have an effect upon Western European politics, whatever the strategy behind the dispute. And it is concerned with the succession of power in Yugoslavia, where Tito's age (85) and independence have been tending to cancel one another out.

Part of the worry over Yugoslavia has been

that (except for Maoist and tiny Albania) it was the only state that, accepting Marxism, could speak apart from the Soviet Union in Europe. Thus the temptation to the Soviet leadership to have another Hungary in Yugoslavia after Tito's death would have been very great.

Now that Eurocommunism has permeated, of all places, Spain, it begins to seem that the big question of Communist succession is neither in Yugoslavia nor Spain—but in the Soviet Union. In other words, are the grumbling states of the Warsaw Pact going to turn for directions toward the West or remain glued by Soviet tanks to the Kremlin?

The Politburo had its chance to adapt to this possible change. But between the bureaucratic power and inertia that has been built up in Moscow, the issues of human rights that were written into the Helsinki accords and dwelt upon by President Carter and, perhaps, the purely personal ambitions of such men as Brezhnev, the Kremlin is holding fast, ideologically.

Whether this will succeed in bringing the dissidents back into line, or whether it will mean other Hungaries or other Yugoslavias—or other Chinas—remains to be seen. What is apparent is that the great facts that were assumed about Communism during the first two decades after the war can no longer be taken for granted; that the Iron Curtain is an over-simplification, and that vast changes, for good or evil, could well result.

## The Uranium Cartel

Yes, there was certainly a uranium cartel in operation several years ago, but no, it's not clear whether it had much effect on the terrific rise in prices in the United States. The cartel operated outside the United States at a time when Americans were prohibited from using imported uranium. As for the hapless Gulf Oil Corp., clearly its subsidiary Gulf Minerals Canada, Ltd., was a willing participant in the cartel. An enthusiastic participant, you might even say.

A House Commerce subcommittee, under Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., has been vigorously rummaging around in the records of the cartel. But the subcommittee seems to be heading toward all the wrong conclusions. It is now off in hot pursuit of that favorite U.S. idea—wrong, but cherished nevertheless—that it's only the wicked oil companies that are responsible for rising energy prices. The idea is a very comforting one for Americans and for congressmen, because most of the oil companies lie within the jurisdiction of Congress to regulate and to punish.

The reality is more disquieting: Americans have lost control of the international energy markets. To Mr. Moss, it seems self-evident that the public interest requires the lowest possible prices to the U.S. consumer. But the Canadian government, which organized the cartel, doesn't see it that way at all.

Americans might note, first of all, that the cartel was the direct response to U.S. protectionism. Uranium prices had been falling steeply and, to protect its own industry, the United States in 1966 prohibited foreign fuel for U.S. reactors. That closed 70 per cent of the world market to foreign producers and the price fell further. Eventually, in 1972 Canada began to set up the cartel.

But in 1973, the market picked up when the U.S. government began pressing power companies to line up future supplies. Then

came the oil crisis and utilities all over the world frantically began scrambling for uranium. That led to the Westinghouse fiasco. Westinghouse, the largest producer of commercial reactors, had been sweetening its sales with contracts guaranteeing fuel at the old low price. After the oil crisis, prices trebled and in 1975 Westinghouse announced that it would have to renege on contracts to deliver some 65 million pounds of uranium fuel. That set off a further panic among Westinghouse's customers and the price surged again.

Westinghouse, defending itself against more than \$2 billion worth of damage suits, argues that the cartel was a major reason for its troubles. But the evidence so far is not impressive. The company took a huge gamble on a volatile market—and lost. As for the cartel, it fell into disuse after 1975 with prices soaring far higher than any it had tried to set.

For Americans, there's a further point to the story. Gulf Minerals Canada, Ltd., took part in the cartel voluntarily—but it had no choice. Participation was a condition of mining uranium in Canada. When the United States tries to impose its anti-trust tradition on companies' Canadian operations, Canada regards that as an infringement of its sovereignty. Some Canadians, in fact, see U.S. attempts at extraterritorial anti-trust enforcement as a device to knock down the price for foreign fuel to feed the insatiable U.S. economy. That accusation, you'd have to agree, is not wholly inaccurate.

But in the end the cartel didn't make much difference. The ineptitude of Gulf and its complaisant subsidiary is the smallest part of the uranium case. At bottom, it was another collision of national interests amidst the world's tightening competition for fuel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Djibouti Starts Off

The Republic of Djibouti has started its precarious life as the 49th African state. In the past it was always assumed that if the French ever withdrew from the territory, the emperor of Ethiopia would send his army in, since Djibouti was the only outlet for Ethiopia's trade. . . . The new revolutionary regime in Addis Ababa has made amply clear that it inherits the imperial policy. . . .

The new influence in the area is the Soviet Union, and Soviet interests almost certainly call for maintenance of Djibouti's independence for the time being. . . . their simplistic master-plan for the age-old rivalries of the area is a grand Marxist federation embracing Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti. But the rival revolutions continue to fight each other with their Soviet weapons, and look for new backers in Arabia or the United States. . . . The prospect is for a sharpening of suspicions and hostilities all round.

—From the Times (London).

#### Mozambique and Britain

President Samora Machel admits to serious shortages of consumer goods in Mozambique. These he characteristically blames on the "enemy's activity, within a plan that was well-programmed and coordinated by the centers of imperialism." That things have gone badly wrong in this once pleasant land is certain enough. . . .

Yet it is to Britain, arguably itself a center of imperialism, that President Machel turns for economic aid. . . . Economic aid poured into such a shambles can have little or no effect except perhaps to bolster up a repressive tyranny and to enable it to divert resources directly or indirectly into military attacks on Rhodesia. These may soon be reinforced by contingents from the regular armies of other African states. If successful, what result could they produce save an extension of Mozambique's miseries to Rhodesia, or worse?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 28, 1902  
PARIS—The bulletins issued by the English physicians regarding King Edward's condition are extremely vague. They mention neither the degree of temperature nor the number of pulsations, and merely intimate, in general terms, that the august patient is rather better. It is consequently very difficult to express a precise opinion on the case, as all the elements on which to base an absolute prognosis are lacking.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1927  
LONDON—Mr. Christopher, president of the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg, has expressed the uneasiness felt in mining and business circles by the recent decree, enforceable in 1928, which will automatically reduce the potential supply of native labor for the mines by as much as one-third. The Chamber of Mines, on the other hand, has long wanted the government to take over the recruitment of native labor.



## The Carter-Congress Connection

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—For all the rhetorical volleys rocketing between Capitol Hill and the White House, a relationship is beginning to evolve between President Carter and the Democratic Congress that is less than intolerable to both.

One has to express it in that curiously negative way for obvious reasons. It is certainly not the relationship that Carter envisaged in those countless campaign speeches in which he talked about the President and Congress working together "in harmony for a change."

And equally it is not the relationship that many congressional Democrats, frustrated by the years of veto battles with Presidents Nixon and Ford, hoped would evolve when they had one of their own in the White House.

### Meeting of Minds

The hopes of Carter and the Capitol Hill Democrats depended on achieving a meeting of minds, a mutuality of goals along the length of Pennsylvania Avenue. That plainly has not occurred.

But what has developed is an unconfident understanding of how far the President and the Congress can extend their conflicting wills. It is a contemporary set of checks and balances, reflecting what is probably the best available truce between an independent, assertive Congress, bloodied by eight years of combat with the executive, and a new President whose motto is, "I do not intend to lose."

The limits of the relationship are clearly illustrated by what has been happening to the congressional water projects and to the President's energy program. Carter is coming out quite well in the fight over the dam and reclamation projects. When he first moved to halt construction on some 18 of these politically sacred projects, he was told by the Senate majority leader that he was being "stupid."

The Senate quickly passed a resolution rejecting his position. And the old hands in Washington chorused that Carter and his boys were about to receive a lesson in the realities of pork-barrel politics.

It has not worked out quite that way. The House of Representatives came within 30 votes of giving Carter a complete victory—a margin close enough to signal the certainty of the effectiveness of a presidential veto, if it came to that. The Senate Appropriations Committee has scrapped half the projects and, as this is written, has acknowledged that the rules of the game have been changed by providing no funds at all for new starts.

In essence, by exploiting the anti-spending sentiments in the

general public and local environmental concerns, Carter has demonstrated his ability to intervene successfully in a traditional area of legislative prerogative—the dispensing of public works programs. He has in effect turned the parochial congressional pork barrel into a national issue and broken up the game.

Energy legislation demonstrates the other side of the picture. This is no parochial concern, but a national issue of a type that Carter obviously thought called for a "presidential" solution.

He put what he regards as the best brain in the country—James Schlesinger—to work on the problem and unveiled his proposal last April in a television extravaganza worthy of a coronation.

The belief in the White House was that Congress—with its fragmented committee jurisdictions and flighty attention span—would gratefully accept the President's design if he could just prepare public opinion for the necessity of some energy program.

Not so. Carter underestimated the expertise and self-confidence that has developed on the con-

gressional committees with energy jurisdictions. When their scrutiny showed gaping holes in the hastily assembled Carter plan, they have not hesitated to rewrite it in bold strokes.

This congressional "intervention" in an area of presidential prerogative has brought howls from the White House just as loud as the complaints that issued from Capitol Hill about Carter's "interference" in the water-project issue.

They will be equally futile. For Congress has plainly seized the initiative on the energy issue. Carter can influence the congressional process marginally by issuing critical comments, just as Congress was able to save some of the water projects from his ax.

But he can no more afford to veto an energy bill that will represent the main work-product of a full session of Congress than Congress could override the threatened Carter veto of the water projects.

Neither side may like it much, but both are coming to understand where this fragile balance of power lies.

## When Zealotry Is King

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Union printers blocked the publication of a national newspaper for many hours here Saturday night because they disagreed with an advertisement it carried. Thereby hangs a tale of contemporary Britain. The newspaper was the Observer, a long-established Sunday paper mildly liberal in outlook. The advertisement, a quarter-page, was taken by a right-wing group to denounce union tactics in an unrelated dispute, outside the newspaper business. The printers were finally persuaded to let the paper appear, with their views printed on Page 1. But the Observer lost about half its circulation of 700,000.

Political censorship of a newspaper is extremely disturbing, whether it is attempted by governments or unions or anyone else. The threat to the Observer was especially worrying because the paper, with a recent infusion of U.S. money, is struggling for survival. But the episode has even wider implications, disclosing something about the paradoxical state of this country.

The British remain pre-eminently a moderate-minded people. Opinion polls on this political issue or that show a majority for middle-of-the-road views. Individuals are as reasonable as ever, and as kind.

### 'Ascot of Left'

The police, trying to keep the plant entrance open for those still working, have clashed repeatedly with the crowd. One policeman was badly hurt when his head was struck by a bottle; there were pictures of blood on the pavement. The demonstrators, for their part, have accused the police of brutality.

The morning show at Grun-

BUENOS AIRES—A struggle for power between democratic and authoritarian tendencies in the Argentine armed forces is being won by President Jorge Rafael Videla, the leader of the military moderates. For the first time since the armed forces overthrew President Isabel Martinez de Peron 15 months ago, Gen. Videla, commander in chief of the army, has begun to speak with authority about a "political proposal" that the government is preparing, to bring about a "stable democracy" in Argentina.

Gen. Videla has repudiated an "elitist, corporatist" regime, supported by some right-wing military and civilian groups, and he has ruled out the formation of a "political party" of the armed forces as a formula of future government. Argentina is still a long way from restoring elected constitutional government, but the tendencies reflected in Gen. Videla's recent statements and actions are closer to the gradual return to civilian rule developing in some Latin American military regimes, such as Peru and Ecuador, than to the hard-line authoritarianism of Chile and Uruguay.

### Repression

This does not imply any lessening of the violent repression of the Argentine armed forces against left-wing guerrillas, who were a serious threat to Argentina's economic and political life a year ago. President Videla fully supports the policy of "eradication" of the guerrillas, of whom several thousand have been killed, some in combat, but many others after being arrested and tortured to obtain information. These groups have been decimated. But Gen. Videla has been slowly gaining the upper hand in a debate with hard-line military commanders on the need to begin a national "dialogue" with civilian sectors now, in order that Argentina "establish a peace that is worth living." To achieve this, he has had to send into retirement right-wing generals.

The right-wing groundswell gathered force with Gen. Carlos Suarez Mason, commander of the First Army Corps, based in Buenos Aires, and Herlino St. Jean, a retired general who is governor of Buenos Aires Province, pressing a military investigation of the alleged financial ties between the late David Gralver, a banker, and the guerrilla organization called "Montoneros." This "moral crusade" was extended to obtain a court order arresting former President Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, who headed a military junta from 1971 to 1973, before elections brought the Peronists back to power. An appeals court later revoked the arrest. Gen. Videla and his key supporters in the army identified these moves as an attempt to replace the "democratic" line with an "authoritarian" position opposed to developing a "civilian-military convergence" with political and labor groups. Gen. Videla obtained overwhelming backing from

generals and colonels for his position, and the political plot expected to be announced September.

The investigation of the Gralver "scandal" was accompanied by an outburst of anti-Semitic charges in right-wing nationalist publications. But the Ministry of Interior confiscated the principal publication, a fortnightly called *El Cabildo*, and denied that anti-Semitism was in any way of policy. Twenty persons are awaiting trial by a court-martial the Gralver case, including publisher of the newspaper *Opinion*, Jacobo Timmerman.

### Fragile Situation

This is still a fragile political situation. There are still sparks of left-wing terrorism, as the critical wounding of an Argentine Minister, Cesar Augusto (Cezar), and right-wing armed groups still act independently in kidnapping and killing "subversives." The economic situation, the government trying to raise prices per cent a month, is causing hardship for wage earners, whose incomes are reduced. Despite boom in exports, which has led to a foreign debt crisis, there is industrial recession.

Organized political party activity is banned and unions remain under military control. The main Catholic bishops have recently criticized continuing human rights violations, and the police have been prevented for more than 600 persons have disappeared after being preyed upon by armed men. But Gen. Videla is able to implement his political plan, Argentina is developing some alternative to police-state methods with no violent dissent is usually in Latin America.

There are exceptions. The military leaders of Peru and Ecuador, which have been run by armed forces since 1968 and 1971 respectively, have announced plans to call elections and return to civilian rule by 1980. The armies of Peru and Ecuador are not expected to produce or support political liberalization. In Peru, the military has been hard-line regimes, such as Gen. Velasco, recently said, "It will be a long time before we have elections."

### Students Act

Student demonstrations at universities in Brazil last week led police repression that could escalate into a more repressed political order, with the only opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, as main victim.

But a new mood is emerging. The eight military regimes that dominate the Latin countries South America, with the exception of democratic Venezuela and Colombia, seem less monolithic. President Carter's concern of human rights violations raises hopes that the United States will seek to strengthen the rule of law and political tolerance in Latin America.

wick has become, as someone said, "the Ascot of the left." The place to be seen. Two backbench members of Parliament and a prominent left-wing figure in the miners' union have been arrested on charges of obstruction. Their appearance behind the window of a police van did them no harm among their supporters; indeed, others may have been disappointed not to be arrested.

There appears to be ideology on the company side, too. Its employees, mostly of Asian descent, got low pay when the dispute began but since have had big raises. Grunwick fired the strikers and has resisted recognition of their union, a notably noncommittal one. Grunwick's managing director has the support of a right-wing ideological group, the National Association for Freedom.

NAFF took the advertisement in the Observer. It denounced "mob rule" and gave its version of the dispute's history: pretty mild stuff by the standards of U.S. political and ideological advertising. But the union printers, who have a tradition of extorting financial concessions from the vulnerable Sunday papers with sudden Saturday-night trouble, denounced the ad as "misleading" and "inflammatory."

Police have repeatedly shot the British public worried about excessive union power. My gun is that the Grunwick affair is greatly intensified that feeling. But the problem lies in translating the public wish for more responsible unions into effective political action. That has a proved possible in recent years to even a modest degree. The has been no measurable decline in union excesses, whether ideological or bloody-minded—like the strike that closed the Natter Theatre complex for days 12 month when a plumber was disciplined for failing to fix sink.

Indeed, the Labor government in the last few years has acted to increase union power by encouraging closed shops. And a party has been drifting steadily to the left in the local constituency bodies that pick the candidates for Parliament.

This Conservative party has a more ideological tone the days that it has had for years its leader, Margaret Thatcher, noted for the shrillness of her rhetoric. Whether she will actually change much it is a different question, but she certainly talks a tough right-wing game. No wonder the middle is a frustrated person these days.



## Index in Off May

### a Result of Slump

37 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese index fell 1.2 per cent in May from 129.1 in April, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce. The index was up 5.2 per cent in April, followed by a rise of 1.1 per cent in March. The index was up 1.1 per cent in February, up 1.1 per cent in January, and up 1.1 per cent in December.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Toyota Increases Exports to U.S.

Seichi Kato, president of Toyota Motor Sales, says the company will increase exports of passenger cars to the United States despite official Japanese warnings against excessive U.S. sales. Toyota has to increase exports to meet a strong request from American dealers for increased shipments, he says. The Ministry of International Trade and Commerce last month asked Japanese car makers to refrain from excessive U.S. sales promotion campaigns to forestall another trade conflict following the row over color television sets. Mr. Kato says Toyota's U.S. sales this year will rise nearly 20 per cent to between 440,000 and 450,000 units. Actual U.S. sales in the first five months of this year rose 61 per cent to 207,500 units. The increased exports of Japanese vehicles will not damage the U.S. automobile industry because the Big Three U.S. automakers have been enjoying good business performance, he says.

### Sotheby's Going Public

Sotheby's, which has sold everything from Rembrandt's "Aristotle" to Shirley Temple's teddy bear in 140 years of auctioning, is putting itself up for sale. The firm says 3.8 million shares will go on sale Thursday at \$21.50 each. The issue amounts to 35 per cent of Sotheby's stock and includes 575,533 newly created shares, the proceeds from which are to be used to expand the firm's premises in New Bond Street, another

100,000 shares of \$1.50 each are being offered by Lane Crawford Ltd., with which Sotheby's has a joint venture in Hong Kong, and that money would be used as equity capital by Sotheby Parke Bernet for its U.S. operations. The group's annual gross sales at auction increased more than seven-fold between 1964 and 1976, reaching \$38.4 million. Sotheby Parke Bernet Group Ltd., the parent company, earned \$23.4 million last fiscal year and projects pre-tax profits of \$2.6 million in the year ending this August.

### Allianz Negotiating for MBB Stake

Allianz Versicherungs, the West German insurance company, is negotiating with the city of Hamburg for the purchase of part of Hamburg's stake in the aerospace company Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Bornhorn (MBB). The city bought a 20.05-per-cent stake in MBB in June 1976 to safeguard jobs in the firm's Hamburg plant. MBB's turnover last year totaled 1.65 billion deutsche marks against 1.59 billion DM the previous year and it has a total work force of 20,000.

### ASEA, Volvo Join on Turbine Parts

ASEA, the Swedish electrical equipment maker, and AB Volvo have agreed to a joint development of automotive gas turbine parts aimed at achieving more efficient gas turbines for cars. The development will center on ceramic turbine parts to replace superalloys. This would enable higher operating temperatures and a major reduction in fuel consumption, ASEA says.

### Warns It May Impose Global Quotas

## EEC Hardens Stance on World Customs Pact

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, June 27 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market's negotiating stance for a pact to regulate world textile and clothing trade has hardened along lines that exclude a simple extension of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) that expires at the end of the year.

The EEC Commission, in obtaining a negotiating mandate, has promised France and Britain that if a pact acceptable to the EEC does not result by the end of the year, it will take the drastic action of setting up global quotas next year. Common Market negotiating sources disclosed today.

These sources explained that the EEC would invoke Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the safeguard clause that allows GATT members to protect their markets from disruptive effects of imports.

Last week, France unilaterally announced curbs on textile imports, and the commission subsequently told Paris that EEC trade policy does not allow member states to take such unilateral action. A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels said that other member states also were experiencing problems with textile imports and that it would seek consultations with exporters.

According to EEC sources, the Common Market will press for a new MFA pact that will stabilize at 1976 rates imports of

some items that had high penetration in its markets.

The United States has for long favored a simple extension of the MFA and has been supported by two major exporting countries, South Korea and Hong Kong. But the EEC is the biggest market for exporters, particularly from developing countries, and it has balked at signing for another term an arrangement that, among other things, provides for a 6-per-cent growth in imports.

EEC sources said that, essentially, global quotas would mean overall limits on imports without guarantees to exporters, who would have to fight among themselves to carve out their share of the market. It would be on a first-come, first-served basis, or a free-for-all, the sources said.

In effect, the EEC is letting the major textile exporting nations know what the consequences of a failure to agree on a new pact will be.

The textile committee of the GATT is scheduled to start a negotiating session July 5 to attempt again to produce a pact to regulate the textile trade. Earlier this year, such talks proved inconclusive because the EEC would not agree to a simple extension and was unable to begin hard bargaining because its negotiators had not been given a mandate by its member states.

Most other members of the 50-nation MFA have been willing to go along with the simple extension despite reservations. They reason that, though the pact has not worked flawlessly, it is better not to seek modifications and, in the words of one negotiator, "open a can of worms." As recently as last Thursday, President Carter's special trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, told reporters in Washington: "I think we've got to have a renewal of the agreement."

### French Prices Rise 0.9 Per Cent In Latest Month

PARIS, June 27 (AP-DJ)—French consumer prices rose 0.9 per cent in May, compared with a rise of 1.3 per cent in April and 0.7 per cent in May 1976, the Finance Ministry announced today. The increase over the 12 months to May 31 was 9.8 per cent.

May's retail price index, with 100 equaling 1970, stood at 181.1 compared with 179.4 in April and 164.9 in May last year. Food prices continued to be the major cause of inflation, with a rise of 1.7 per cent in May, up from 1.6 per cent in April, partly reflecting unfavorable weather conditions.

The growth of prices for manufactured goods slowed to 0.7 per cent in May from 1.1 per cent a month earlier, and growth of prices for services to 0.9 per cent, down from 1.1 per cent. French officials expect a further deceleration in the inflation rate in the coming months, with an overall increase of about 8.5 per cent for all of 1977, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1976.

### Activity Said to Slow

Meanwhile the Paris Chamber of Commerce said today a recent survey had revealed a deceleration of industrial activity in France accompanied by a deterioration of the unemployment situation.

It noted that household consumption stagnated during the first quarter, rising by only 0.3 per cent against an increase of 1.1 per cent in the last three months of 1976. The study pointed out, however, that this appeared to be due to causes other than a degradation of household finances.

During April and May, however, the leveling-off was due to a contraction of purchasing power, the Chamber of Commerce said.

## Steel Stocks Pull Down Dow Average

### Decline in Orders Worries Some Traders

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Basic industry stocks, especially those comprising the Dow Jones industrial average, came under pressure today although the overall market held its ground, closing about steady on the day. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down 5.6 to 924.10. It was off 6.19 at 3 o'clock. Volume totaled 19.27 million shares against 26.5 million Friday.

Declining issues slightly outnumbered advances at about 710 to about 700.

Analysts say traders were rattled by today's news that major steel mills had a "marked decline" in July orders and that some industry leaders are fearful of a repeat of last year's sluggish second half. This weighed heavily on leading steel issues.

Trading slowed late in the day, as the broader market held steady and the industrial index continued to give ground.

Two key issues, both components of the 30-stock industrial average, came under selling pressure throughout the session. U.S. Steel closed down 1 at 38 1/8 and Bethlehem Steel was down 1 1/8 at 31 1/8 on the New York Stock Exchange.

British Petroleum, the Big Board's most actively traded stock, rose 1/4 to 16 1/4. The company's 13,337 million American Depositary Share offering was priced at \$16 1/8 each.

Blue chip losers included two major retailers, Sears and Woolworth, which declined 3/4 to 58 3/4 and 1/4 to 22 1/4, respectively.

One of the biggest percentage losers was Veeva, which dropped 2 3/8 to 16 5/8. The company said it expects its fourth quarter income from operations to be "substantially reduced" due to year-end adjustments for the cost of sales understated in earlier quarters in fiscal 1977.

Among the bright spots were some oil exploration shares, as Natamex rose 1/4 to 40 3/8 and Woods Petroleum 1 3/4 to 29 1/2. Phillips Petroleum, actively traded, advanced 1/4 to 32 while Exxon, also among the active, rose 1/2 to 52 3/4.

Technicare, which introduced new heart diagnostic equipment, jumped 1 7/8 to 33 3/4 and Buifalo Forge advanced 1 1/2 to 37 reporting sharply higher six-month earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in slow trading. The Amex index was down 0.16 at 120.03.

## Orders for Tools In U.S. Increase By 5.3 Per Cent

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Orders for new machine tools in May edged ahead of April's by 5.3 per cent and reached \$265.2 million, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

However, domestic orders, at \$234.7 million, trailed the April pace by 2 per cent. This decline was more than offset by a 144-per-cent surge in export orders, which amounted to \$30.5 million in May.

Shipments showed a reverse pattern, with the value of new machine tools shipped in May reaching \$185.5 million, up 5 per cent from April's level. Shipments to domestic users rose 7.9 per cent to \$89.1 million of the total, but shipments abroad fell 18.3 per cent to \$16.5 million.

When compared with year-earlier levels, the machine tool industry appeared much stronger. May orders ran 86.6-per-cent higher than a year before, with domestic orders up 83.2 per cent and foreign orders up 88.9 per cent.

As a result, total orders for this year's first five months reached \$1.17 billion, a gain of 60 per cent from the year-ago period. Domestic orders, valued at \$1.07 billion, ran 65.5 per cent higher, while foreign orders, at \$105.2 million, were 19.9 per cent ahead of the year-earlier level.

Last month's shipments ran 14.5 per cent higher than in May, 1976, with domestic shipments up 27.5 per cent and foreign shipments down 44 per cent. The trade association placed total shipments for the first five months at \$859.2 million, down 0.9 per cent from the year-earlier level. Shipments to domestic users, at \$759.5 million, were 5.1 per cent higher than a year before, while shipments abroad, at \$99.7 million, trailed the year-ago level by 21 per cent.

The industry backlog of orders as of May 31 stood at \$1.76 billion, up 5 per cent during the month. At the end of 1976 it amounted to \$1.45 billion.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Cut in May

### As Oil, Coffee Imports Drop

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A big drop in imports of oil and coffee helped cut the U.S. trade deficit in May to \$12.2 billion, the lowest monthly deficit so far this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

While the May excess of imports over exports was less than half the record monthly deficit of \$2.6 billion in April, the overall trade deficit for the first five months of 1977 was still at a record of \$8.7 billion.

The improvement in the trade figures resulted from a 4.3-per-cent increase from April in ex-

ports to a 1977 high of \$10.39 billion, while imports declined 7.8 per cent to \$11.62 billion.

The Commerce Department said the drop in imports was due largely to a decline of \$635 million in oil and a decline of \$144 million in coffee imports.

The overall value of oil imports of \$3.1 billion in May was the lowest monthly total so far this year.

Although the decline in oil imports was encouraging, the total value of such imports of \$17.6 billion so far this year is more than \$5.5 billion above the same five months of 1976.

On the export side, the department said there were increases in foreign sales of machinery and transport equipment, crude materials, chemicals, beverages and tobacco and manufactured goods.

Total exports in the first five months of the year were valued at \$49.8 billion, while imports were at a record level of \$59.6 billion.

The United States has had a trade deficit in every month since May of last year. The previous lowest monthly deficit this year was just under \$1.7 billion in January.

### Doubts in Congress

For the whole of the year the trade deficit is expected to reach \$23 billion to \$25 billion.

While Treasury officials insist the nation can carry a large trade deficit this year without weakening confidence abroad in the dollar, questions are being raised in the Congress and elsewhere about how long this trend can continue.

Congressional sources, who say they understand the need for the U.S. deficits in international trade and its other current account transactions to help stimulate a worldwide economic recovery, nevertheless are beginning to worry.

Charles Vanin, D-Ohio, chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee on international trade, says "the tone of the administration's announcements of the deficits has been almost congratulatory. While there's considerable merit in the administration argument (in favor of U.S. trade deficits), I'm not certain the situation is as simple as the administration believes."

"How long can we afford these enormous deficits?" he asked. The congressman said his trade panel will hold hearings on the trade deficits and their economic implications, both domestic and international, later this year.

Rep. Vanik and other members of his panel, meanwhile, will go to Brussels and Geneva early next month to discuss world trade issues with officials of other governments.

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## ering Over-Subscribed, mada Share Quota Cut

37 (AP-DJ)—Land announced a 44-million offer of common shares to British investors, the bank said. The BP offering, priced here at 845 pence a share, was over-subscribed 4.7 times the 66.8 million shares put up for sale, it added.

Due to the heavy over-subscription, the bank had to scale down its allocations to British applicants, although the method of distribution tended to favor the small investor.

Applications from the public for up to 150 shares were accepted in full. Those for larger amounts were allocated at high as 94. The newly-sold shares, which were offered at 300 pence on application with the remaining 545 pence due in December, were traded at 388 pence late today, a premium of 88 pence.

Late today, BP shares were at 924 pence, up 12 pence on the day, after climbing as high as 934. The newly-sold shares, which were offered at 300 pence on application with the remaining 545 pence due in December, were traded at 388 pence late today, a premium of 88 pence.

### Yugoslavia Deficit Is Seen by OECD

PARIS, June 27 (AP)—Yugoslavia is likely to have a balance-of-payments deficit of more than \$400 million this year compared to a surplus of \$150 million in 1976, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

OECD said in its annual report on Yugoslavia that if domestic demand and price developments remain stable the deficit is unlikely to reach the more than \$1 billion posted in 1974 and 1975.

The survey forecast a 12-per-cent rise in consumer prices this year, close to the 1976 level, and warned of a risk of a price-wage spiral if inflation gets out of control.

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

In its first year as an Esmark company, International Playtex had record revenues of \$372 million-plus and pre-tax earnings of nearly \$39 million. Playtex, the long-established leader in bras and girdles, but a relative newcomer in the tampon market, increased its dollar share of the latter from 26.3% to 32.1%, ranking it a vigorously-competitive number two. (So far in 1977, the Playtex share has risen to 33.4%.) Playtex's performance helped Esmark push 1976 revenues over the \$5 billion mark (to \$5.3 billion), and increase dividends for the fifth year in a row. Esmark, a company of high expectations—in food, fertilizers, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

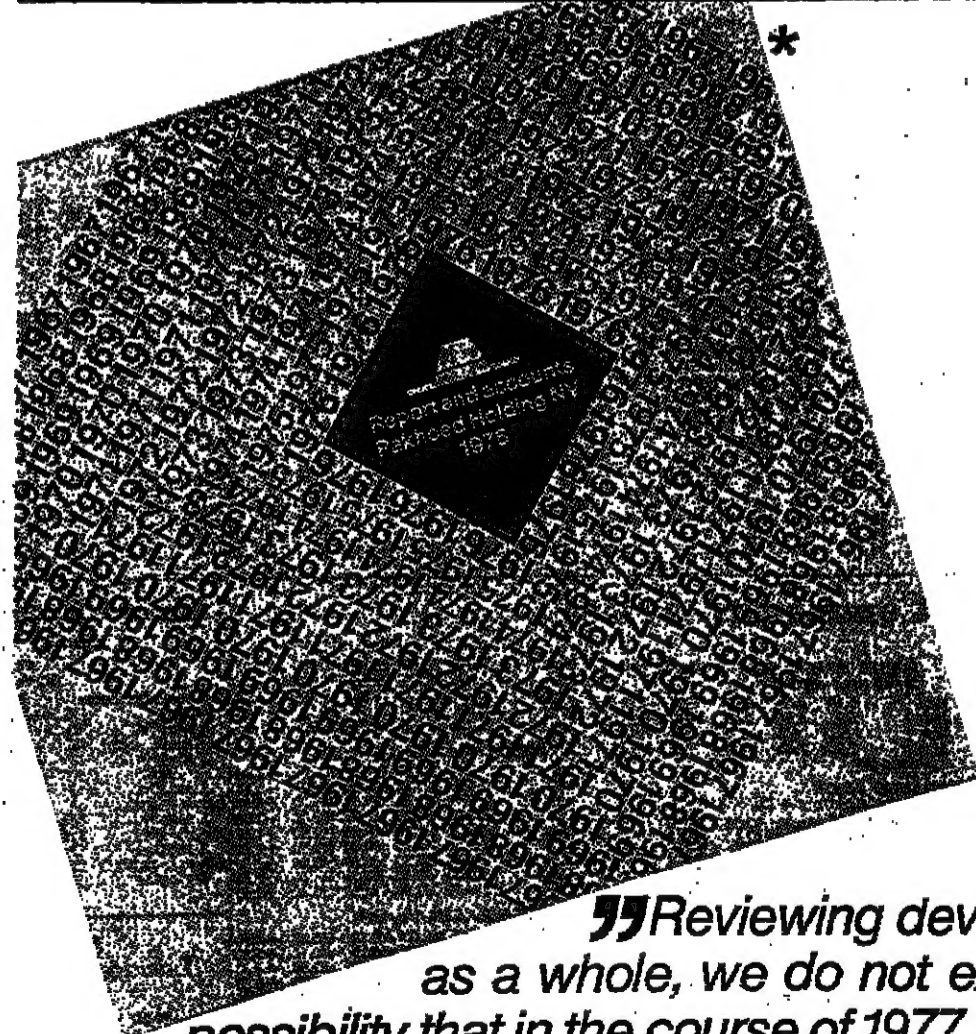
Eurocurrency Interest Rates				European Gold Markets			
	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling		June 27, 1977	
D. 3-6 1/4	4 1/4-5 1/4	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	7 1/4-7 1/2	Open	141.69	142.50
S. 3-6 1/4	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	London	141.69	142.62 1/2
S. 3-6 1/4	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	Paris (72.5 kilo)	142.31	142.48 +
M. 3-6 1/4	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	10 1/4-1 1/2	U.S. dollars per ounce.		
N. 3-6 1/4	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	3 3/4-3 5/8	10 1/4-1 1/2			

International Stock Indexes			
	West.	Prev.	High Low
1977			
Amersterdam	82.30	82.30	89.50 87.50
Brussels	102.57	102.58	107.90 102.50
Frankfurt	141.60	141.56	148.98 132.11
London 30	459.80	460.00	477.48 398.80
London 100	2028.84	2029.00	2113.80 164.45
Oslo	63.18	62.50	74.05 67.90
Paris	81.10	81.00	105.80 79.80
Stockholm	455.60	452.70	499.87 416.70
Vienna	373.88	373.98	384.14 368.80
Zurich (m)	490.00	490.00	510.07 470.50
Zurich	397.40	398.20	393.50 382.50

(m) MEX. (d) Old.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Basic	AUG.	NOV.	
140	4.98	7.75	
145	3.75	5.50	
150	-	3.50	

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**”Reviewing developments as a whole, we do not exclude the possibility that in the course of 1977 Pakhoed’s situation with regard to profit development will again be comparable to that of previous years.”**

**G. Verhaegen, Chairman**

**Pakhoed Holding N.V.** is an international holding company. The parent company is responsible for planning, financing, and employee policy, while its three Divisions enjoy a large measure of operating independence.

Paktank leases its tank terminals and pipelines to the petroleum and chemical industries and also renders other logistic services. With its more than ten million cubic metres of tank storage capacity, Paktank is the largest independent tankage company in the world. Facilities are located in Western Europe (primarily Rotterdam) and in North America and the Caribbean.

**Paktrans consists of 20 operating companies, active throughout Western Europe in various modes of distribution. Activities include specialized road and air transport, stevedoring, transshipment, forwarding, warehousing, and refrigerated storage.**

Blauwhoe develops, manages, and invests in commercial real estate properties in Europe and the U.S.A., either alone or in conjunction with others.

The centralization of financing and employee policy together is the logical consequence of Pakhoed's general policy: labor and capital get equal attention.

**PAKHOED HOLDING NV**

P.O. Box 863, 3000 AW Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
1978 Annual Report can be obtained from the Public Relations Dept.

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**Moscow**

**US \$ 500.000.000 LOAN**  
**1977/1984**

1977/1984

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Banco de Bilbao  
Bank Oppenheim Person International S.A.  
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Suisse)  
Bergen Bank International S.A.  
Central Wechsel- und Creditbank Actieng  
Europäer Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.  
London & Continental Bankers Limited  
Midland & International Bankers Limited  
Österreichische Länderbank

Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.  
 Internationale Genossenschaftliche AG  
 Provincial Bank of Canada  
 Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien  
 Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited  
 Banco Central S.A. - London Branch  
 Bank of Scotland  
 Banque Commerciale Nationale (Europe)  
 Banque Franco-Allemande S.A.  
 Banque Franco-Roumaine  
 BHF-Bank-DG International  
 The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited  
 Full Bank (Schweiz)  
 Miteo en Hope Financier N.V.  
 Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.  
 PKBanken International (Luxembourg) S.A.

**Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG**  
— Dresdner Bank International —







101, no 115

[illegible]

**Sales figures are unofficial.**

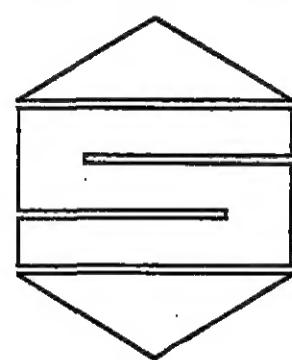
Unless otherwise noted, sales figures of divisions in the foregoing tables are annual disclosures based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are shown as percentages as reported and identified in the following footnotes:

A—Ade extra or extras. B—Annual rate plus stock dividend. C—Extra or extras paid during year or paid in preceding 12 months. D—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. E—Paid this year; dividend omitted. F—Not declared or paid this year; dividend omitted. G—Declared or paid this year; an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. H—New issue. Replaced or replaced by new issue. I—Dividend suspended. J—Dividend in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend date. K—Dividend in rights. L—Ex-dividends and sales in full. M—Sales in full. N—When issued. O—When issued. P—When distributed. Q—When issued. W—With warrants. X—Without warrants. YDts—Distribution.

**Reorganization, liquidation, receivership or being organized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.**

Where a change of name has occurred, it is indicated in letters capital and low range does not include changes in letter's capital's trading.

Where a split or stock dividends amounting to 25 per cent or more have been made, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



# Selection Trust Limited

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Mining and Metallurgical Services  
Investment Metals Stockholding  
Contracting and Civil Engineering  
Quarrying Project Management  
Offshore Gas and Oil interests**

### Results for the year ended March 31st

	1977	1976
Revenue	£31,540,000	£21,036,000
Expenditure	£13,280,000	£9,315,000
Profit before tax	£18,260,000	£11,721,000
Net Profit	£10,480,000	£6,072,000
Earnings per share	36.0p	28.3p
Net assets	£197,000,000	£180,721,000
Net assets per share	£6.76	£7.80

North America 42% Australia 22%  
Europe 28% Africa 8%

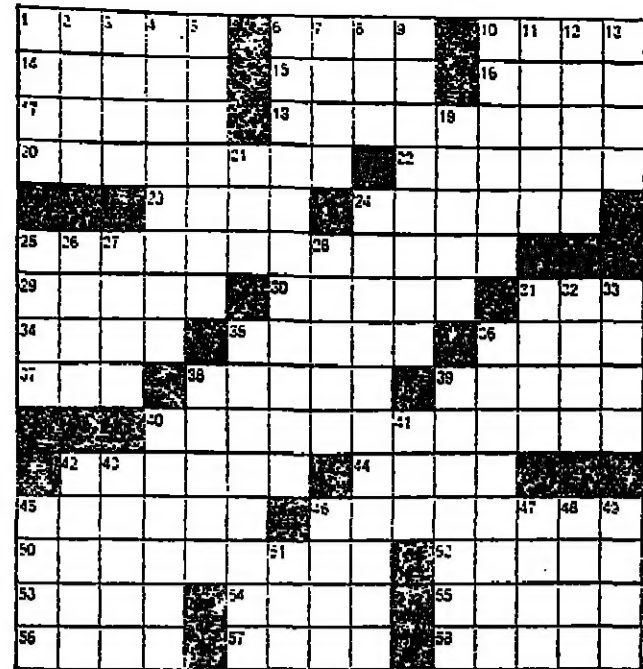
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**BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET**



# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maeska



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Merry Widow" composer  
6 Largest of the Marianas  
10 Art  
14 Muse of poetry  
15 Odd, in Glasgow  
16 Hebrew measure  
17 Love of objects  
18 On the war  
20 Stop signs  
21 Big Dipper star  
22 Engine sound  
23 Owl sound  
24 Plumed bird  
26 "Just Those Things" protection agency  
34 Toboggan  
35 Ski resort  
36 Letter opener  
37 Theatrical wd.  
38 Winter fall  
39 "Boys of Summer" figure  
40 Rabbit stew  
42 Neptune or Poseidon
- DOWN**
- 43 Voiced  
45 Author of "The Naked and the Dead"  
46 He hides when he rides  
50 Land of the Gallois  
52 Alaska amends  
53 To "precisely"  
54 Night: Comb.  
55 Mau Mau's home  
56 Cause to go  
57 Mediators  
58 To be: Sp.
- PEANUTS**
- 11 Downs or sits  
12 L.O.U.'s  
13 Solemn vow  
14 Snobbish  
15 No safe  
16 Thanksgiving helping  
17 Hardy girl  
18 Like Medusa  
19 Songbird  
20 Free from confinement  
21 Gripe  
22 Home plate, e.g.  
23 Rabbit  
24 Race-result list  
25 Dispirits  
26 Perspicacious  
27 Fear the snooze alarm  
28 Discontinued  
29 To's partner  
30 Recipe direction  
31 Iron: Ger.  
32 More  
33 Fear the  
34 Upright Rover to  
35 Sailing, e.g.  
36 Annual event in Boston  
37 Predispone  
38 Writer Seton  
39 1984, e.g.  
40 Card game

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

# WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
GARTE.	10	56	Clear.	MADRID	29 84 Clear.
AMSTERDAM	18	84	Clear.	MILAN	29 84 Sunny.
BARA.	17	80	Storm.	MILAN	29 84 Clear.
BRINS.	28	98	Clear.	MONTREAL	29 84 Clear.
TRIGT	—	—	Unavailablt.	MOSCOW	23 73 Storm.
LA GRADE	23	75	Cloudy.	MUNICH	23 75 Showers.
LA PAZ	12	61	Cloudy.	NEW YORK	29 84 Clear.
RUSSIA.	41	61	Cloudy.	NICE	25 77 Clear.
CHAREST	10	66	Cloudy.	OSLO	15 50 Showers.
DAPEN	12	71	Cloudy.	PARIS	29 84 Clear.
SABANA	23	78	Clear.	PRAGUE	29 81 Cloudy.
PENHAGEN	18	81	Cloudy.	ROME	29 70 Clear.
ETA DEL SOL	33	83	Clear.	SEATTLE	21 80 Cloudy.
ST. LOUIS	17	70	Clear.	ST. LOUIS	21 80 Cloudy.
INBURGH	15	79	Cloudy.	TEHRAN	23 63 Clear.
DORANCE	24	75	Cloudy.	TEL AVIV	28 61 Clear.
ST. PETERSBURG	24	79	Cloudy.	TOKYO	29 84 Clear.
NETA.	18	84	Clear.	VIENNA	29 68 Cloud.
SINTEL	23	75	Showers.	WARSAW	18 84 Cloudy.
ST. PETERSBURG	24	79	Cloudy.	WASHINGTON	29 84 Storm.
S. PALM.	24	73	Clear.	ZURICH	18 81 Cloudy.
ST. PETERSBURG	24	79	Cloudy.		
INDON.	19	81	Clear.		
INDON.	19	81	Clear.		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Clear at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

June 27, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose prices are based on lower prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.**

(d) Baerbond SF551.25  
(d) Baerfund SF551.25  
(d) Baerfund SF551.25  
(d) Baerfund SF551.25

**BANQUE VON BERNST & CO.**

(d) CSF Fund SF551.25  
(d) CSF Fund SF551.25  
(d) CSF Fund SF551.25  
(d) CSF Fund SF551.25

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

(w) Capital Int. SF551.25  
(w) Capital Int. SF551.25  
(w) Capital Int. SF551.25  
(w) Capital Int. SF551.25

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Actions Suisse SF551.25  
(d) Actions Suisse SF551.25  
(d) Actions Suisse SF551.25  
(d) Actions Suisse SF551.25

**DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(d) Concessa. DM520.20  
(d) Concessa. DM520.20  
(d) Concessa. DM520.20  
(d) Concessa. DM520.20

**FIDELITY (BERMUDA):**

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets \$20.53  
(w) Fidelity Dir. Sgm. Tr \$20.53  
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund \$20.53  
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund \$20.53

**G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:**

(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. \$20.53  
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund \$20.53  
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund \$20.53  
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund \$20.53

**JARDINE FLEMING:**

(w) Jardine Japan Fund \$20.53  
(w) Jardine Japan Fund \$20.53  
(w) Jardine Japan Fund \$20.53  
(w) Jardine Japan Fund \$20.53

**LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. 175 GENEVA 11**

(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth SF551.25  
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth SF551.25  
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth SF551.25  
(w) Lloyd Int'l Growth SF551.25

**PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS LTD.**

(w) U.S. Dollar Fund \$20.53  
(w) Sterling Fund \$20.53  
(w) Sterling Fund \$20.53  
(w) Sterling Fund \$20.53

**SEPRO:**

(w) Sepron I.N.A.V. \$10.21  
(w) Sepron I.N.A.V. \$10.21  
(w) Sepron I.N.A.V. \$10.21  
(w) Sepron I.N.A.V. \$10.21

**BOFID GROUPE GENEVA:**

(w) Bofid Sw. R. E. SF551.25  
(w) Bofid Sw. R. E. SF551.25  
(w) Bofid Sw. R. E. SF551.25  
(w) Bofid Sw. R. E. SF551.25

**SWISS BANK CORP.**

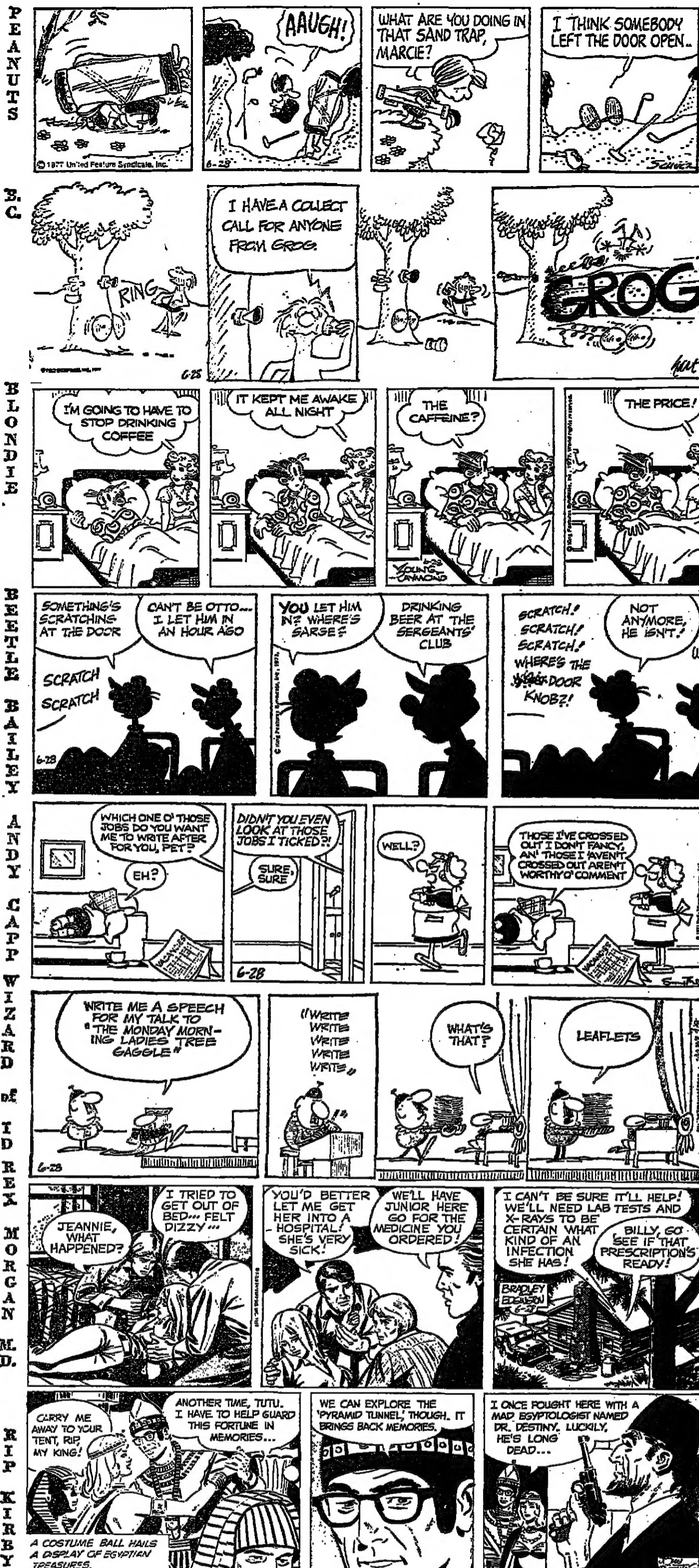
(d) American-Valer SF551.25  
(d) American-Valer SF551.25  
(d) American-Valer SF551.25  
(d) American-Valer SF551.25

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:**

(d) Amec U.S. Sh. SF551.25  
(d) Bond Invest. SF551.25  
(d) Bond Invest. SF551.25  
(d) Bond Invest. SF551.25

**UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:**

(d) Atlantentend. DM14.54  
(d) Atlantentend. DM14.54  
(d) Atlantentend. DM14.54  
(d) Atlantentend. DM14.54



# BOOKS

- TROUBLED TEACHERS**  
By Esther P. Rothman. McKay, 268 pp. \$10.
- DOES ANYBODY GIVE A DAMN?**  
By Nat Hentoff. Knopf, 245 pp. \$8.95.
- Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

THERE is plenty of evidence these days that American schools are failing to meet the needs of substantial numbers of their students. The federal Educational Progress Assessment, which estimates that a fifth of the country's young people finish their schooling deficient in basic reading and calculating skills. Others put the figure nearer a third.

For every survey on the subject, there is also an explanation for this miserable record. Television is turning our children's minds into cottage cheese. The effects of poverty are so devastating that schools can't overcome them in only six hours a day. The financial crunch has destroyed basically good school systems. And there is the fashionable theory succinctly put by a former chairman of the Boston School Committee, who reportedly observed: "We have no inferior education in our schools. What we have been getting is an inferior type of student."

There is also a minority view that what happens in the schools has a bearing on how much children learn. As James Harris, a former president of the National Education Association, put it: "If 23 per cent of anything was failed, 23 per cent of automobiles did not run, 23 per cent of the buildings fell down, 23 per cent of stuffed ham spoiled—we'd look at the producer. The schools here are not blameless."

Both of these new books are, in effect, arguments that schools are ultimately responsible for what children do and don't learn. Esther P. Rothman, a veteran teacher and school administrator who previously wrote "The Angel Inside West Four," has produced what the publishers describe as "a critical look at what's wrong with classroom education in America—and how to correct it." She writes with passion and humor, and with a certain amount of competence and logic (educational research is rightly ridiculed as largely self-serving, but then teachers are criticized for not heeding certain findings). The net effect, though, is a sensitive expose of much of the silliness that is put forward as serious education and the destruction this produces in the lives of hapless pupils.

Dr. Rothman's basic hypothesis is that learning is a natural instinct, and that it takes systematic effort to turn the curiosity of a child into boredom. "I have worked with retarded children, truant, delinquents, disturbed, and neglected children, and each child I have ever known wanted to learn," she writes. Much of the book is a series of discussions of ways in which this instinct is systematically undermined. Her rapier moves from the limitations of standardized tests and behavior

ior modification to programs that teach ingenuousness of work, effects of unionization teachers. She is particularly effective in her analysis the remedial instruction has given large numbers of students a vested interest in preservation of ignorance.

Ultimately, though, man's book is about Her argument is that tion must be paid to w ers go into their profes how the process ser own needs rather than the children. "I now k there are two teachers the outer teacher, the lecturing, and emotion cermed with children teaching, who works, and often expends grea in a process that is call ing but is not, and teacher, who often scut thing the outer teacher to do." In short, it's fo about trying to see ch human beings until tea do likewise with them.

Nat Hentoff's newest written not from the p of the professional edu that of the reporter a critic with a deep conc education. It is essen tial in its format and c

"My main interest all writing about education in finding ways in whi schools can and do way kids, or for a larger p of them than is or has norm," he says near t

Most of the chapters scriptions of schools. York City that have sh urban children can ind and accounts of his e with the principals and who brought this about. Rothman, he decries the to organize schools for venience of teachers and istrators rather than i dren. He is most effecti discussion of corporal pu (the chapter is called "I Severeid's Kid Get Schoot?") in which he that, if nothing else, i demanding for a teacher cipal to work himself in tion where it is necessary a child.

Neither of these books to become a big seller. are clearly going against rent tides. Parents and e alike are now pushing i rather than less leagu in schools, as if visible somehow insures que ing. Most of the ideas tain have been around i time, but just because t on the whole just does n that they are being hear

What is really needed i change in our attitude schools and the small who inhabit them. Dr. F perhaps sums it up b she observes: "Teachers telling, lecturing, showi ing, ordaining, correcti ordering. It is no wonde that teachers have to education as a 'process of ing children for living,' not what education sh Education should be a pr living."

Edward B. Fiske is on t of The New York Times.

# BRIDGE

On the deal shown, North and South bid to an excellent grand slam contract in the face of an opening bid from East. South's vulnerable overall at the two-level in diamonds, combined with his four-club bid made voluntarily over three hearts, convinced North that there must be a good play for seven clubs and he was right. In normal circumstances, South could expect to make five trump tricks, six diamond tricks and the major suit aces for a total of 13.

It might seem that this well-judged bidding effort was destined to be frustrated by the disastrous 5-0 trump division. However, South was able to overcome this problem, much to West's annoyance.

The opening heart le won in the dummy with a spade was discarded play of the club ace reved had break, and South's over. He then ruffed i with a low trump, led spade ace and played to moud winners, discarding from the dummy. The was then this:

**NORTH**  
♠ A 10 7  
♥ Q J 10  
♦ Q 10 6  
♣ A

**WEST**  
♠ 10  
♥ V  
♦ V  
♣ 3 6 7 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ 9  
♥ Q 7 6  
♦ A 7  
♣ A

**WEST**  
♠ A 10 8  
♥ Q 8 3  
♦ 9 5 4 3  
♣ 9 8 7 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ 4 2  
♥ V  
♦ A K Q 10 7 6  
♣ K J 4 3

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1♥ 2♠ Pass 2♥  
3♥ 4♠ Pass 7♣  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart eight.

In the replay, East crowe auction with an opening heart bid, and South i reasonably enough, in st monds. In this contrat club break was decisive: w the suit to give his part ruff, and South was doo Jive a made trick.



## Stove Upsets Navratilova

## Evert Puts Away King With Ease, 6-1, 6-2

Neil Amdur

DON, June 27 (NYT).—In a match Chris Evert won. Badly. A challenge, at a time when Everts were scarce in her.

Billie Jean King, 6-2, 6-2, fact that Evert had won only one match against the defending champion, 19-year-old Tracy Austin, supposed to be shown in the women's singles on today. Instead, it was Evert's departure for a quarter-final round match against King, a 45-minute execution.

Intimidation dished out from Evert. She quarter-final round match against King, a 45-minute execution.

Intimidation dished out from Evert. She quarter-final round match against King, a 45-minute execution.

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may pose more of a threat than King. "Our win," as British newspapers dub their hopeful heroine each Wimbledon, disposed of Rosie Casals, 7-5, 6-2, and looks more relaxed and keen than anyone can recall.

"Pressure's on Chris," said Wade, whose new shiny hairdo and bright smiles are a welcome contrast to her tense moodiness of other years, when defeat became a national disaster.

## Italy Envisages Cuban vs. Boit

MILAN, June 27 (Reuters).—The long-awaited 800-meter duel between Cuban double Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena and Mike Boit of Kenya could take place at a meet here Saturday, the organizers said today.

Both Juantorena and Boit ran the 800 meters at the Jubilee meeting in London over the weekend, but in separate races. The African boyhood of last year's Olympic Games prevented the two meeting in what had been hoped would be one of the most memorable clashes in Montreal.

The organizers here said both were expected to join other world class athletes taking part in the annual Pro-patria Verdes meeting Saturday.

"The pressure's on Chris," I'm playing well. I'm looking forward to it." The second women's semifinal will pair Britain's bright new hope, 21-year-old Sue Barker, against the seventh-seeded Stove, who topped Navratilova, 5-3, 3-6, 6-1, in a quarterfinal on the No. 1 court that had more ups and downs than a ride on a roller coaster.

Navratilova had beaten her doubles partner (they are seeded here) seven times in eight previous meetings. But she allowed herself to become distracted too quickly to often, first bothered by the wind, then seemingly annoyed with an umpire who needed six games before pronouncing her name correctly.

Stove led, 5-2, in the first set only to watch Navratilova close to ball and force a tiebreaker. Then Navratilova squandered four set points, leading, 6-3, in the tiebreaker before losing, 3-6, on Stove's backhand service return that ticked the tape and skipped across for a winner.

Three-Set Scars The tipoff to King's vulnerability may have been her three-set losses against Anne Smith and Marise Kruger in earlier matches last week. "I'm just not sharp," King said, referring to match toughness. "I'm lacking in her return from a third knee operation last year. "But I don't know if I would have been able to beat her on my best day today."

The Evert-King rivalry is a contest of personalities, playing styles and styles. For all of Evert's confidence on the court, and spontaneity, King posed a presence that threatened her controlled approach. "In the past, it's really been intimidating to me," Evert acknowledged, of the thought of playing King, particularly on the surface King enjoys best, grass. "She talks to herself and always has something to say on the court. But I could see she didn't have the usual rest today. I didn't see any fire in her eyes."

There was fire in Evert's game. She hit three service return winners to break the six-time singles champion in the second game and moved the ball so effectively, hitting first short and then long, that King never seemed certain when and how she would attack.

Placed Perfectly On the times that King rushed the net, Evert countered with passing shots and lobs. The lobs were placed perfectly, over King's left shoulder, and forced her to play difficult high backhand volleys rather than smashes.

Evert was awesome off the ground, with 18 outright winners. She was almost flawless with her two-handed backhand, where she committed only two unforced errors, none in the first set. Evert also anticipated many of King's shots so well, the result of studying her opponents more seriously these days, that she took several volleying exchanges with King out of position, and even hit a winning smash from deep in the court, a shot missing from her repertoire some years ago.

It is too early to dismiss King as a future threat, particularly with her determination. 17 Career Meetings "She has the same shots she used to have," Evert said, winning for the 10th time in 17 career meetings with King. "But I don't think she has the same mobility."

King says she is not prepared to pack it in. At 1-1 in the second set, she said she looked at the scoreboard and decided that Wimbledon 1978 would be her next goal. "Mentally I know I can," she said. "Physically, I'm not sure. This is a challenge for me to get my mobility back and get the fire back in my eyes."

Valuable Mare Stolen At Kentucky Farm PARIS, Kentucky, June 27 (Reuters).—A thoroughbred mare worth an estimated \$500,000 has been stolen, the FBI reported today. The FBI said the thieves cut down a fence at Claiborne Farm over the weekend and apparently led the Canadian-bred mare to a truck. Owned by Montreal financier Jean-Louis Levesque, Fandoulche, a daughter of Northern Dancer, was voted Canada's "horse of the year" in 1970.

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Chicago 45 23 473 1.00  
Pittsburgh 38 29 458 7.12  
Philadelphia 37 31 444 8.12  
St. Louis 37 32 436 9.00  
Montreal 36 33 425 10.12  
New York 29 40 420 17.00

Western Division  
Los Angeles 47 25 453 1.00  
Cincinnati 40 32 442 1.12  
San Francisco 39 40 432 1.12  
Houston 31 42 425 16.12  
San Diego 23 49 417 17.12  
Atlanta 27 46 389 19.12

Sunday's Results  
Pittsburgh 7, Montreal 4 (4th).  
Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 3 (3rd).  
Cincinnati 10, Los Angeles 4 (1st).  
Los Angeles 9, Cincinnati 3 (2nd).  
Atlanta 5, New York 2.  
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.  
San Francisco 2, Houston 0.

Monday's Games  
Chicago at Montreal, 1.  
Philadelphia at New York, 1.  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, 2.  
Los Angeles at Atlanta, 2.  
San Francisco at Cincinnati, 2.  
San Diego at Houston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division  
Boston 40 28 464 1.00  
New York 40 31 453 1.00  
Kansas City 37 34 421 5.00  
Cleveland 36 35 414 6.00  
Milwaukee 35 36 402 7.00  
Detroit 31 41 388 10.00  
Toronto 27 46 377 15.00

Western Division  
Minnesota 40 31 462 1.00  
Chicago 38 33 451 1.12  
California 35 38 415 1.12  
Texas 33 40 405 1.12  
Oakland 30 45 375 16.12  
Seattle 27 48 364 19.12

Sunday's Results  
New York 5, Toronto 0.  
Toronto 2, Baltimore 0.  
Cleveland 5, Detroit 2 (1st).  
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2 (2nd).  
Milwaukee 8, Seattle 6.  
Minnesota 10, Chicago 12.  
California 4, Texas 2 (1st).  
California 4, Texas 2 (2nd).  
Oakland 7, Kansas City 3 (1st).  
Kansas City 9, Oakland 6 (2nd).

Monday's Games  
New York at Toronto, 1.  
Texas at Oakland, 1.  
Kansas City at California, 1.  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, 2.  
Seattle at Chicago, 2.  
Detroit at Detroit, 2.  
Baltimore at Cleveland, 2.



Chris Evert reaching for a shot by Billie Jean King.

## With 6 Teams in 1978 Pro Tennis' WTT Set To Expand Into Europe

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (AP)—World Team Tennis will become truly international with the formation of a six-team European division in 1978, the head of the professional league said today.

Butch Buchholz, WTT commissioner, in making the announcement here at the All-England Championships, said that the identity of the league's European teams could not be immediately disclosed. Buchholz said that each franchise was being sold for \$1 million. He said the headquarters of the new division will be in Moscow.

Larry King, founder of the league, said that commitments for the creation of four teams had already been received from Eastern Europe. It is believed that they involve teams for Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union. The two other teams may represent Britain and France.

The Soviet Union now has one of the 10 teams operating in the United States under the old Philadelphia franchise. It is playing what amounts to 44 road games. "That is competitively unfair to the Soviet team and having a European division will solve the problem," the league announced today.

The European division will be in operation at home from the first week of July through the last week of August. The schedule will include 10 home and 10 away matches for each franchise.

The European champion will enter the WTT playoffs or play a series against the winner of the two U.S. divisions, Buchholz said.

European players now under contract to U.S. teams—such as Bjorn Borg, Tom Okker and Ilie Nastase—will be permitted to play for their own countries without indemnity to the U.S. teams, the WTT said. Players will be given the choice.

Other countries said to be under consideration for franchises are Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Sweden, East Germany, West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Monzon Defense Delayed by a Cut ROME, June 27 (AP)—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon was cut on his left eyebrow in a sparring session here today and his title bout in Monte Carlo with Colombian Rodrigo Valdes will be postponed from July 9 to July 23 or 30, promoter Rodolfo Sabatini said.

Monzon was training with Italian Mario Caputo, who caught the Argentine champion with an uppercut and opened a two-centimeter gash in his eyebrow, Sabatini said.

"Monzon will not be able to train for 8 to 10 days," the promoter said.

Monzon was training with Italian Mario Caputo, who caught the Argentine champion with an uppercut and opened a two-centimeter gash in his eyebrow, Sabatini said.

## Carew Average .403 As Twins Take Lead

From Wire Dispatches

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 27.—The largest regular-season crowd in the 17-year history of the Minnesota Twins turned out yesterday and was treated to a spectacular slugging display by the Twins. They pounded out 18 hits and set a club record for runs in a game in a 19-12 rout of the Chicago White Sox.

The triumph lifted the Twins into a one-game lead over the White Sox in the American League's Western Division. Rod Carew and Glenn Adams led the Minnesota assault on four Chicago hurlers. Carew, the five-time batting champion, hit a home run, a double and two singles, drove in six runs and scored five times. His major-league-leading batting average went up 7 points, to .403, in Carew's sixth four-hit game of the season.



